

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY
CAMDEN VICINAGE**

In re: Valsartan Products Liability Litigation	MDL No. 1:19-md-2875
This document relates to:	Honorable Robert B. Kugler, Honorable Joel Schneider,
<u>All Cases</u>	Master Personal Injury Complaint
	Jury Trial Demanded

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
I. NATURE OF THESE ACTIONS	2
PARTIES	4
I. PLAINTIFFS	4
II. DEFENDANTS	4
A. ZHEJIANG HUAHAI PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD AND RELATED DEFENDANTS	5
B. HETERO LABS, LTD. AND RELATED DEFENDANTS	7
C. PHARMACY DEFENDANTS	15
D. WHOLESALER DEFENDANTS	22
E. DOE DEFENDANTS	23
JURISDICTION AND VENUE	24
THE LOSARTAN-CONTAINING DRUGS	24
I. NDMA	25
II. NDEA	27
III. NMBA	28
IV. FORMATION OF NITROSAMINES IN THE SUBJECT DRUGS	30
V. RECALLS	32
A. VALSARTAN RECALLS	32
B. LOSARTAN RECALLS	36
C. IRBESARTAN RECALLS	37
D. RECALLS IN OTHER COUNTRIES	37
E. DEFENDANTS HAD ACTUAL AND/OR CONSTRUCTIVE NOTICE OF NDMA AND/OR NDEA CONTAMINATION OF THEIR LCDs	38
THE FEDERAL REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	41

I.	THE GENERIC MEDICATION IS SUPPOSED TO BE CHEMICALLY THE SAME AS A BRAND NAME.	41
II.	MISBRANDED AND ADULTERATED DRUGS	43
III.	THE DRUGS INGESTED BY PLAINTIFFS WERE NOT LOSARTAN, BUT NEW, UNAPPROVED, LOSARTAN -CONTAINING DRUGS	45
IV.	FAILURE TO ADHERE TO THE TERMS OF AN ANDA APPROVAL, OR ALTERNATIVELY, FAILURE TO OBTAIN FDA APPROVAL FOR A NEW DRUG DEPRIVES THE MANUFACTURER OF THE SHIELD OF FEDERAL PREEMPTION UNDER <i>PLIVA V. MENSING</i> , 564 U.S. 604 (2011).	46
V.	DEFENDANTS MADE FALSE STATEMENTS IN THE LABELING OF ITS LOSARTAN - CONTAINING DRUGS	48
VI.	BACKGROUND ON GOOD MANUFACTURING PRACTICES (“CGMPs”)	49
VII.	THE GENERIC DRUG APPROVAL FRAMEWORK	51
A.	ANDA APPLICATIONS MUST DEMONSTRATE BIOEQUIVALENCE	51
B.	STARTING AS EARLY AS 2007, DEFENDANTS WERE ACTIVELY VIOLATING CGMPs IN THEIR FOREIGN MANUFACTURING FACILITIES	54
VIII.	WARRANTIES COMMON TO ALL MANUFACTURER DEFENDANTS	63
C.	HETERO DEFENDANTS’ WARRANTIES	65
D.	TORRENT DEFENDANTS’ WARRANTIES	67
E.	VIVIMED LABS’S WARRANTIES	67
F.	MACLEODS DEFENDANTS’ WARRANTIES	68
G.	TEVA DEFENDANTS’ WARRANTIES	68
H.	SANDOZ’S WARRANTIES	71
IX.	WARRANTIES COMMON TO ALL RETAIL PHARMACY DEFENDANTS	71
X.	WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTOR DEFENDANTS’ WARRANTIES	71
XI.	REPACKAGER AND RELABELER DEFENDANTS’ WARRANTIES	72
XII.	NEW REVELATIONS CONTINUE TO UNFOLD ABOUT OTHER MANUFACTURING PLANTS	72
<u>PLAINTIFFS’ INJURIES</u>		<u>72</u>
I.	CAUSATION	73
II.	MANY PLAINTIFFS CONTINUED TO RECEIVE LCDs CONTAINING NITROSAMINES EVEN AFTER THE RECALLS BEGAN	73
III.	PLAINTIFFS’ RESULTING DAMAGES AND INJURIES	74
IV.	EQUITABLE TOLLING/ FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT	75
<u>GENERAL ALLEGATIONS</u>		<u>77</u>
I.	REPRESENTATIONS	77
<u>ADDITIONAL ALLEGATIONS RELATING TO PUNITIVE DAMAGES</u>		<u>79</u>
<u>CLAIMS FOR RELIEF</u>		<u>81</u>
I.	STRICT LIABILITY- MANUFACTURING DEFECT	81
II.	STRICT LIABILITY- FAILURE TO WARN	82
III.	STRICT LIABILITY- DESIGN DEFECT	84
IV.	NEGLIGENCE	85
V.	NEGLIGENCE PER SE	86
VI.	BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY	88
VII.	BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTY	90

VIII. FRAUD	90
IX. NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION	93
X. BREACH OF CONSUMER PROTECTION STATUTES	94
XI. WRONGFUL DEATH	100
XII. SURVIVAL ACTION	101
XIII. LOSS OF CONSORTIUM	102
<u>PRAYER FOR RELIEF</u>	<u>103</u>

INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiffs, by and through their counsel, allege on personal knowledge as to themselves, and on information and belief as to all other matters, as follows against all Defendants named herein.
2. Plaintiffs bring this Complaint as a result of Plaintiffs' development of cancers, as a result of taking an adulterated, misbranded, and unapproved medication designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, packaged, and sold by Defendants.
3. This Master Complaint sets forth questions of fact and law common to those claims subsumed within the context of this multidistrict proceeding for claims relating to losartan-containing drugs ("LCDs"). It includes allegations involving products designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, packaged, and sold by various groups of defendants, although not all products and defendants are applicable to every plaintiff with claims in these proceedings. Plaintiffs seek compensatory and punitive damages, monetary restitution, equitable relief, and all other available remedies as a result of injuries incurred by Defendants' defective products.
4. This Master Complaint does not necessarily include all claims asserted in all of the transferred actions to this Court, nor is it intended to consolidate for any purpose the separate claims of the Plaintiffs herein. It is anticipated that individual plaintiffs may adopt this Master Complaint and the necessary causes of action herein through use of a separate Master Short Form Complaint, which will specify the particular products and defendants against whom claims are asserted by that individual plaintiff. Any separate facts and additional claims of individual plaintiffs are set forth in those actions filed by the respective plaintiffs.

5. This Master Complaint does not constitute a waiver or dismissal of any actions or claims asserted in those individual actions, nor does any Plaintiff relinquish the right to move to amend their individual claims to seek any additional claims as discovery proceeds. As more particularly set forth herein, each Plaintiff maintains that the LCDs they ingested are defective, dangerous to human health, unfit and unsuitable to be advertised, marketed and sold in the United States, were manufactured improperly, and lacked proper warnings of the dangers associated with their use.

I. NATURE OF THESE ACTIONS

6. Plaintiffs in these actions seek compensation for injuries and/or death resulting from use of defective prescription LCDs designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, packaged, and sold by Defendants.
7. The LCDs at issue in this litigation contained impurities, including, but not limited to, N-Nitroso-dimethylamine (NDMA), N-Nitrosodiethylamine (NDEA), N-Nitroso-N-methyl-4-aminobutyric acid (NMBA) or other nitrosamine compounds.
8. This case arises from adulterated, misbranded, and unapproved losartan-containing drugs (“LCDs”) that were designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, packaged, and sold by Defendants in the United States, and which have been and remain the subject of one of the largest ongoing contaminated drug recalls ever in the United States.
9. Losartan potassium and its combination therapy with hydrochlorothiazide are the generic versions of the registered listed drugs (“RLDs”) Cozaar® and Hyzaar®, respectively. These RLDs are indicated for, *inter alia*, the treatment of high blood pressure, a condition affecting approximately 103 million Americans according to the American Heart

Association.¹ Several million U.S. patients pay for (in whole or in part) and consume generic losartan each year.

10. According to the Food and Drugs Administration (“FDA”) testing, the generic LCDs at issue in this case contained NMBA, NDMA and/or NDEA contamination levels that were in some cases hundreds of times higher than the FDA’s February 28, 2019 interim limits for NMBA, NDMA and/or NDEA impurities. The FDA has yet to release testing results for other impurities such as N-Nitroso-N-methyl-4-aminobutyric acid (“NMBA”).
11. Upon information and belief, the reason Defendants’ manufacturing process produced these compounds is linked to the tetrazole group that most ARB drugs have. Solvents used to produce the tetrazole ring, such as N-Dimethylformamide (DMF), can result in the formation of drug impurities or new active ingredients, such as NDMA and NDEA, as a byproduct of the chemical reactions.²
12. Similarly, the reuse of solvents (referred to as the use of “recovered” or “recycled” solvents), can also lead to the presence of nitrosamines in the drugs.³
13. Defendants have been illegally manufacturing, selling, labeling, and distributing adulterated generic LCDs in the United States since as far back as April 2010, when the first generic version of losartan was approved by the FDA.
14. At all times during the period alleged herein Defendants represented and warranted to consumers and physicians that their generic LCDs were therapeutically equivalent to and

¹ <https://www.heart.org/en/news/2018/05/01/more-than-100-million-americans-have-high-blood-pressure-aha-says> (last accessed June 5, 2019).

² <https://www.pharmaceuticalonline.com/doc/nitroso-impurities-in-valsartan-how-did-we-miss-them-0001>.

³ <https://www.fda.gov/news-events/press-announcements/fda-provides-update-its-ongoing-investigation-arb-drug-products-reports-finding-new-nitrosamine>.

otherwise the same as their RLDs, were fit for their ordinary uses, and were manufactured and distributed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

15. However, for years, Defendants willfully ignored warnings signs regarding the operating standards at several of the overseas manufacturing plants where Defendants' generic LCDs were manufactured for import to the United States, and knowingly designed, manufactured, marketed, sold, labeled, packaged, and/or distributed adulterated and misbranded LCDs to Plaintiffs and their prescribing physicians.
16. As a result of Defendants' actions, Plaintiffs suffered lasting and permanent injuries, including cancer and death.

PARTIES

I. PLAINTIFFS

17. This Master Complaint is filed on behalf of all Individual Injured Plaintiffs ("Plaintiffs") whose claims are subsumed within MDL No. 2875. Plaintiffs in these individual actions suffered personal injuries as a result of the use of LCDs. In addition, and where applicable, this Master Complaint is also filed on behalf of Plaintiffs' spouses, children, parents, decedents, wards and/or heirs, all as represented by Plaintiffs' counsel.
18. Plaintiffs suffered personal injuries as a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conduct and misconduct as described herein and in connection with, inter alia, the design, development, manufacture, testing, packaging, promotion, advertising, marketing, distribution, labeling, warning, and sale of their respective LCDs.

II. DEFENDANTS

19. Defendants are comprised of entities at various points in the manufacture, labeling, packaging, and distribution chain.

20. Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient manufacturers (“API manufacturers”) then sell to Finished Dose Manufacturers, who then sell the LCDs to unique labelers/distributors, as well as repackagers, who then distribute and sell the drugs to pharmacies, who dispense them to patients, such as Plaintiffs.

A. Zhejiang Huahai Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd and Related Defendants

21. Much of the ARB drugs manufactured by the ZHP Defendants contains NDMA levels ***hundreds of times*** higher than acceptable limits for human consumption, according to laboratory results published by the FDA.⁴ Some of its LCDs also contained NDEA.⁵

i. Zhejiang Huahai Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd

22. Defendant Zhejiang Huahai Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. (“ZHP”) is a Chinese corporation, with its principal place of business at Xunqiao, Linhai, Zhejiang 317024, China. The company also has a United States headquarters located at 2009 and 2002 Eastpark Blvd., Cranbury, NJ 08512. ZHP on its own and/or through its subsidiaries regularly conducts business throughout the United States and its territories and possessions. At all times material to this action, ZHP has been engaged in the manufacturing, sale, and distribution of adulterated and/or misbranded and/or misbranded generic ICDs throughout the United States.

23. Zhejiang Huahai Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. is the parent company of subsidiaries Prinston Pharmaceutical Inc., Solco Healthcare, LLC, and Huahai U.S., Inc.

24. The ICDs made by Zhejiang Huahai Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd. are distributed in the United States by the Solco and Prinston Defendants.⁶

ii. Prinston Pharmaceutical, Inc. d/b/a Solco Healthcare US LLC

25. Defendant Prinston Pharmaceutical Inc. d/b/a Solco Healthcare LLC (“Prinston”) is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business located at 2002 Eastpark Blvd., Cranbury, New Jersey 08512. Defendant Prinston is a majority-owned subsidiary of ZHP.

⁴ FDA, LABORATORY ANALYSIS OF VALSARTAN PRODUCTS, <https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-safety-and-availability/laboratory-analysis-valsartan-products> (last accessed June 5, 2019).

⁵ Torrent has only recalled ICDs by ZHP.

⁶ <https://www.fda.gov/Drugs/DrugSafety/ucm613916.htm>; <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/07/16/health/fda-blood-pressure-valsartan.html>

At all times material to this case, Prinston has been engaged in the manufacturing, sale, and distribution of adulterated and/or misbranded generic ICDs in the United States.

26. Solco Healthcare U.S., LLC is a fully owned subsidiary of Prinston Pharmaceutical, Inc. and Zhejiang Huahai Pharmaceutical Co, Ltd.
27. Defendant Prinston Pharmaceutical, Inc. manufactured ICDs using the API manufactured by Zhejiang Huahai Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.⁷

iii. Solco Healthcare US, LLC

28. Defendant Solco Healthcare US, LLC (“Solco”) is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal place of business located at 2002 Eastpark Blvd., Cranbury, New Jersey 08512. Solco is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Prinston and ZHP. At all times material to this case, Solco has been engaged in the manufacturing, sale, and distribution of adulterated and/or misbranded generic ICDs in the United States.

iv. Huahai U.S., Inc.

29. Defendant Huahai US Inc. (“Huahai US”) is a New Jersey corporation, with its principal place of business located at 2002 Eastpark Blvd., Cranbury, New Jersey 08512. Huahai US is the wholly-owned subsidiary of ZHP. Huahai US “focus[es] on the sales and marketing of [ZHP’s] APIs and Intermediates.”⁸ At all times material to this case, Huahai has been engaged in the manufacture, sale, and distribution of adulterated and/or misbranded generic ICDs in the United States.
30. Defendant Huahai US Inc. is a subsidiary of Zhejiang Huahai Pharmaceutical Ltd., Co.

⁷ <https://www.fda.gov/Drugs/DrugSafety/ucm613916.htm>.

⁸ Huahai US, HOMEPAGE, <https://www.huahaius.com/index.html> (last accessed Apr. 5, 2019).

iv. Sandoz Inc.

31. Defendant Sandoz Inc. (“Sandoz”) is a Colorado corporation with its principal place of business located at 100 College Road West, Princeton, New Jersey 08540. Sandoz Inc. is a citizen of Colorado and New Jersey.

B. Hetero Labs, Ltd. and Related Defendants

i. Hetero Labs, Ltd.

32. Defendant Hetero Labs, Ltd. (“Hetero Labs”) is a foreign corporation, with its principal place of business at 7-2-A2, Hetero Corporate, Industrial Estates, Sanath Nagar, Hyderabad – 500 018, Telangana, India. Hetero Labs on its own and/or through its subsidiaries regularly conducts business in New Jersey and throughout the United States and its territories and possessions. At all times material to this action, Hetero Labs has been engaged in the manufacturing, sale, and distribution of adulterated and/or misbranded and/or misbranded generic LCDs throughout the United States.

ii. Hetero Drugs, Ltd.

33. Defendant Hetero Drugs, Limited (“Hetero”) is a foreign corporation, with its principal place of business at 7-2-A2, Hetero Corporate, Industrial Estates, Sanath Nagar, Hyderabad - 500 018, Telangana, India. “Hetero has a strong established global presence with 36 manufacturing facilities and a robust network of business partners and marketing offices strategically located across the world.”⁹ Hetero on its own and/or through its

⁹ Hetero, GLOBAL FOOTPRINT, <https://www.heteroworld.com/global-footprint.php> (last accessed June 6, 2019).

subsidiaries regularly conducts business throughout the United States and its territories and possessions. Hetero Labs is the wholly-owned subsidiary of Hetero. At all times material to this action, Hetero has been engaged in the manufacturing, sale, and distribution of adulterated and/or misbranded and/or misbranded generic LCDs throughout the United States.

iii. Hetero USA, Inc.

34. Defendant Hetero USA Inc. (“Hetero USA”) is “the US representation of HETERO, a privately owned; research based global pharmaceutical company.”¹⁰ Hetero USA is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business located at 1035 Centennial Avenue, Piscataway, New Jersey 08854. Hetero USA is the wholly-owned subsidiary of Hetero. At all times material to this action, Hetero USA has been engaged in the manufacturing, sale, and distribution of adulterated and/or misbranded and/or misbranded generic LCDs throughout the United States.

iv. Camber Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

35. Defendant Camber Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (“Camber”) is a Delaware corporation, with its principal place of business at 1031 Centennial Avenue, Piscataway, NJ 08854. Camber is the wholly owned subsidiary of Hetero Drugs. At all times material to this action, Camber has been engaged in the manufacturing, sale, and distribution of adulterated, misbranded, and/or unapproved LCDs throughout the United States.

v. Legacy Pharmaceutical Packaging, LLC

¹⁰ Hetero USA, LINKEDIN, <https://www.linkedin.com/company/hetero-usa-inc/about/> (last accessed June 5, 2019).

36. Defendant Legacy Pharmaceutical Packaging, LLC is a Missouri corporation, with its principal place of business at 13333 Lakefront Drive, Earth City, Missouri 63045.
37. Defendant Legacy Pharmaceutical Packaging purchased LCDs from Defendant Camber Pharmaceuticals and subsequently sold them to Defendant Wal-Mart for distribution.
38. Defendant Legacy Pharmaceutical Packaging also purchased and sold product sourced from Torrent, which contained API sourced from Hetero.
39. At all times material to this action, Legacy Pharmaceutical Packaging, LLC has been engaged in the manufacturing, sale, and distribution of adulterated, misbranded, and/or unapproved LCDs throughout the United States.

vi. H J Harkins Co., Inc. dba Pharma Pac

40. Defendant H J Harkins Co., Inc., dba Pharma Pac is a California corporation, with its principal place of business at 1400 West Grand Avenue, Suite F, Grover Beach, CA, 93433.
41. Defendant H.J. Harkins Co. Inc. is a repackager for LCDs manufactured by Camber, which contained API from Defendant Hetero Labs.

vii. Teva Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd.

42. Defendant Teva Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd. is a finished dose manufacturer who manufactured LCDs.
43. Defendant Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd. (“Teva”) is a foreign company incorporated and headquartered in Petah Tikvah, Israel. Teva on its own and/or through its subsidiaries regularly conducts business throughout the United States and its territories and possessions. At all times material to this case, Teva has been engaged in the

manufacturing, sale, and distribution of adulterated and/or misbranded generic LCDs in the United States.

viii. Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.

44. Defendant Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc. is a Delaware corporation, with its principal place of business at 1090 Horsham Rd, North Wales, Pennsylvania 19454.¹¹
45. Teva Pharmaceuticals USA manufactured LCDs with API manufactured by Defendant Hetero Labs.

ix. Golden State Medical Supply

46. Defendant Golden State Medical Supply, Inc. is a California corporation, with its principal place of business at 5187 Camino Ruiz, Camarillo, California 93012. Defendant Golden State Medical Supply, Inc. purchased LCDs from Defendant Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.
47. At all times material to this action, Golden State Medical Supply, Inc. has been engaged in the manufacturing, sale, and distribution of adulterated, misbranded, and/or unapproved LCDs throughout the United States with API sourced from Hetero.

x. Vivimed Life Sciences Pvt Ltd

48. Defendant Vivimed Life Sciences Pvt Ltd (“Vivimed”) is a foreign corporation, with its principal place of business at Plot No. 101, 102, 107 & 108, SIDCO Pharmaceutical Complex, Alathur, Kanchipuram – 603 110, Tamilnadu, India. Defendant Vivimed

¹¹ <https://www.tevausa.com/Contact.aspx>.

purchased LCDs from Defendant Hetero Labs, Ltd. and subsequently sold them to Defendant Heritage Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

49. At all times material to this action, Defendant Vivimed has been engaged in the manufacturing, sale, and distribution of adulterated, misbranded, and/or unapproved LCDs throughout the United States with API sourced from Hetero.

xii. Heritage Pharmaceuticals, Inc. d/b/a Avet Pharmaceuticals Inc.

50. Defendant Heritage Pharmaceuticals, Inc. d/b/a/ Avet Pharmaceuticals (“Heritage Pharmaceuticals”) is a Delaware corporation, with its principal place of business at One Town Center Boulevard, East Brunswick, New Jersey 08816. Defendant Heritage purchased LCDs from Defendant Vivimed with API sourced from Hetero.
51. At all times material to this action, Defendant Heritage has been engaged in the manufacturing, sale, and distribution of adulterated, misbranded, and/or unapproved LCDs throughout the United States.

xiii. Macleods Pharmaceutical Limited

52. Defendant Macleods Pharmaceuticals Ltd. is a foreign corporation, with its principal place of business at Atlanta Arcase, Marol Church Road, Andheri (east), Mumbai – 400059, INDIA.¹² Defendant Macleods Pharmaceuticals Ltd. purchased LCDs from Defendant Hetero and sold these LCDs through its subsidiary, Macleods Pharma USA, Inc.
53. At all times material to this action, Defendant Macleods Pharmaceuticals Ltd. has been engaged in the manufacturing, sale, and distribution of adulterated, misbranded, and/or unapproved LCDs throughout the United States.

¹² <https://www.macleodspharma.com/contact.asp>.

xiii. Macleods Pharma USA, Inc.

54. Defendant Macleods Pharma USA, Inc. is a Delaware corporation, with its principal place of business at 666 Plainsboro Road, Building 200, Suite 230, Plainsboro, New Jersey 08536. Defendant Macleods Pharma USA is a wholly owned subsidiary of Macleods Pharmaceuticals, Ltd. and sold LCDs manufactured by Macleods Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., containing API sourced from Hetero.
55. At all times material to this action, Defendant Heritage has been engaged in the manufacturing, sale, and distribution of adulterated, misbranded, and/or unapproved LCDs throughout the United States.

xiv. Torrent Private Limited

56. Defendant Torrent Private Limited is a foreign corporation with its principal place of business at Torrent House, Off. Ashram Road, Ahmedabad - 380009, Gujarat, India, and a United States headquarters at 150 Allen Road, Suite 102 Basking Ridge, New Jersey 07920. Torrent on its own and/or through its subsidiaries regularly conducts business throughout the United States of America and its territories and possessions. At all times material to this case, Torrent has been engaged in the manufacturing, sale, and distribution of adulterated and/or misbranded LCDs in the United States.

xv. Torrent Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.

57. Defendant Torrent Pharmaceuticals, Ltd. (“Torrent Pharmaceuticals”) is a foreign corporation with its principal place of business at Torrent House, Off. Ashram Road, Ahmedabad - 380009, Gujarat, India, and a United States headquarters at 150 Allen Road, Suite 102 Basking Ridge, New Jersey 07920. Over seventy percent of Torrent Pharmaceuticals is owned by Torrent. Torrent Pharmaceuticals on its own and/or through

its subsidiaries regularly conducts business throughout the United States and its territories and possessions. At all times material to this case, Torrent Pharmaceuticals has been engaged in the manufacturing, sale, and distribution of adulterated and/or misbranded LCDs in the United States.

58. Torrent Pharmaceuticals, Ltd. manufactured finished dose LCDs with API purchased from Hetero.

xvi. Torrent Pharma, Inc.

59. Defendant Torrent Pharma, Inc. (“Torrent Pharma”) is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 150 Allen Road, Suite 102 Basking Ridge, New Jersey 07920. It is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Torrent Pharmaceuticals. At all times material to this case, Torrent Pharma has been engaged in the manufacturing, sale, and distribution of LCDs in the United States.

60. Torrent Pharma, Inc. is the United States subsidiary of Defendant Torrent Pharmaceuticals, Ltd. and was responsible for distribution of the LCDs at issue to United States consumers. The LCDs sold and distributed by Torrent Pharma, Inc. contained API sourced from Hetero.

61. Collectively, Torrent Private Limited, Torrent Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., and Torrent Pharma, Inc. shall be referred to as “Torrent.”

xvii. Major Pharmaceuticals

62. Defendant Major Pharmaceuticals, Inc. is a corporation, with its principal place of business at 17177 North Laurel Park, Suite 233, Livonia, MI 48152.
63. Defendant Major Pharmaceuticals, Inc. distributed LCDs supplied by Torrent, with API manufactured by Hetero.

xviii. AvKARE, Inc.

64. Defendant AvKARE, Inc. is a Tennessee corporation, with its principal place of business at 615 N 1st Street, Pulaski, TN 38478-2403.¹³
65. Defendant AvKARE, Inc. sold, repackaged, and/or relabeled LCDs purchased from Macleods Pharma USA, Inc. and Macleods Pharmaceuticals Ltd., which contained API sourced from Hetero. At all times material to this action, Defendant Heritage has been engaged in the manufacturing, sale, and distribution of adulterated, misbranded, and/or unapproved LCDs throughout the United States.

xix. RemedyRepack, Inc.

66. Defendant RemedyRepack, Inc. is a Pennsylvania corporation, with its principal place of business at 625 Kolter Drive, Suite 4, Indiana, PA 15701.¹⁴
67. Defendant RemedyRepack is a repackager for LCDs manufactured by Torrent, with API coming from Hetero.

xx. Preferred Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

68. Defendant Preferred Pharmaceuticals, Inc. is a California corporation, with its principal place of business at 1250 North Lakeview Ave., Unit O, Anaheim CA 92807.¹⁵

¹³

<https://tnbear.tn.gov/Ecommerce/FilingDetail.aspx?CN=037070117200242054095162190238057130083225172225>

¹⁴ <http://www.remedyrepack.com/RemedySite2/Pages/Home.aspx>;

¹⁵ <https://businesssearch.sos.ca.gov/CBS/Detail;https://www.manta.com/c/mms62wn/preferred-pharmaceuticals-inc>

69. Preferred Pharmaceuticals, Inc. is a repackager for LCDs manufactured by Torrent, which contained API sourced from Hetero.

xxi. Legacy Pharmaceutical Packaging, LLC

70. Legacy Pharmaceutical Packaging, LLC, already named above, also acted as a repackager for LCDs manufactured by Torrent with API from Hetero.

C. Pharmacy Defendants

i. CVS Health

71. Defendant CVS Health Corporation (“CVS Health”) is a national retail pharmacy chain incorporated in Delaware with its principal place of business located at One CVS Drive, Woonsocket, Rhode Island.

72. As of March 31, 2019, Defendant CVS Health maintained approximately 9,900 retail pharmacy locations across the United States, making it one of the largest in the country. Defendant CVS Health also operates approximately 1,100 walk-in medical clinics and a large pharmacy benefits management service with approximately 94 million plan members.

73. According to its 2018 Annual Report, Defendant CVS Health’s “Pharmacy Services” segment:

provides a full range of pharmacy benefit management (“PBM”) solutions, including plan design offerings and administration, formulary management, retail pharmacy network management services, mail order pharmacy, specialty pharmacy and infusion services, Medicare Part D services, clinical services, disease management services and medical spend management. The Pharmacy Services segment’s clients are primarily employers, insurance companies, unions, government employee groups, health plans, Medicare Part D prescription drug plans (“PDPs”), Medicaid managed care plans, plans offered on public health insurance exchanges and private health insurance exchanges, other sponsors of health benefit plans and individuals throughout the United States.

74. CVS Health's Pharmacy Services segment generated U.S. sales of approximately \$134.1 billion in 2018.
75. CVS Health's Retail/LTC segment is responsible for the sale of prescription drugs and general merchandise. The Retail/LTC segment generated approximately \$84 billion in U.S. sales in 2018, with approximately 75% of that attributed to the sale of pharmaceuticals. During 2018 the Retail/LTC segment filled approximately 1.3 billion prescriptions on a 30-day equivalent basis. In December 2018, CVS's share of U.S. retail prescriptions accounted for 26% of the United States retail pharmacy market.
76. In or about 2015, CVS Health acquired all of Target Corporation's pharmacies. "CVS," as defined herein, includes any current or former Target pharmacy.
77. In 2014, CVS Health and wholesaler Cardinal Health, Inc. ("Cardinal") established a joint venture to source and supply generic pharmaceutical products through a generic pharmaceutical sourcing entity named Red Oak Sourcing, LLC ("Red Oak"), of which CVS Health and Cardinal each own fifty percent. Most or all of the valsartan-containing drugs purchased by CVS Health were acquired through this joint venture with Cardinal.
78. Upon information and belief, Defendant CVS Health sold thousands of the adulterated and/or misbranded LCDs to U.S. consumers such as Plaintiffs.

ii. Walgreen Co.

79. Defendant Walgreen Co. is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business located at 108 Wilmot Road, Deerfield, Illinois 60015.
80. Upon information and belief, Defendant Walgreen Co. sold thousands of the adulterated and/or misbranded LCDs to U.S. consumers such as Plaintiffs.

iii. Walgreens Boots Alliance, Inc.

81. Walgreens Boots Alliance, Inc. is the parent Corporation of Defendant Walgreen Co.
82. Walgreens Boots Alliance, Inc. is Delaware with its principal place of business located at 108 Wilmot Road, Deerfield, Illinois.
83. Walgreen Co. and Walgreens Boots Alliance, Inc. are collectively referred to within this Complaint as “Walgreens.”
84. Walgreens is one of the retail pharmacy chains in the United States, offering retail pharmacy services and locations in all 50 states including the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. As of August 31, 2018, Walgreens operated 9,560 retail pharmacies across the United States, with 78% of the U.S. population living within five 5 miles of a store location. In addition, Walgreens recently purchased an additional 1,932 store locations from rival Rite Aid Corporation, further consolidating the industry. Walgreens’ sales amounted to a staggering \$98.4 billion in 2018, most of which are generated for prescription sales. Walgreens accounts for nearly 20% of the U.S. market for retail prescription drug sales.
85. Walgreens is one of the largest purchasers of pharmaceuticals in the world, and according to its Form 10-K for 2018, the wholesaler AmerisourceBergen “supplies and distributes a significant of generic and branded pharmaceutical products to the [Walgreens] pharmacies.”
86. In or about 2017, Walgreens acquired control of Diplomat Pharmacy. “Walgreens,” as defined herein, includes any current or former Diplomat pharmacy.
87. Upon information and belief, Defendant Walgreens sold thousands of the adulterated and/or misbranded LCDs to U.S. consumers such as Plaintiffs.

iv. Express Scripts, Inc.

88. Defendant Express Scripts, Inc. is a corporation, with its principal place of business at One Express Way, St. Louis, MO 63121.¹⁶
89. Express Scripts, Inc. is a subsidiary of Express Scripts Holding Company.
90. Defendant Express Scripts, Inc. sold LCDs directly to Plaintiffs.
91. Express Scripts, Inc. was acquired by Cigna Corporation in 2018.¹⁷
92. Upon information and belief, Defendant Express Scripts, Inc. sold thousands of the adulterated and/or misbranded LCDs to U.S. consumers such as Plaintiffs.

v. Express Scripts Holding Company

93. Defendant Express Scripts Holding Company is a corporation, with its principal place of business at One Express Way, St. Louis, MO 63121.¹⁸
94. Express Scripts Holding Company is the parent corporation of Defendant Express Scripts, Inc.
95. Express Scripts was acquired by Cigna Corporation in 2018.¹⁹
96. Upon information and belief, Defendant Express Scripts Holding Company, together with its corporate affiliates, sold thousands of the adulterated and/or misbranded LCDs to U.S. consumers such as Plaintiffs

¹⁶ <https://www.walgreensbootsalliance.com/contact/>

¹⁷

<https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1532063/000119312518074975/d549178dex991.htm>.

¹⁸ <https://www.express-scripts.com/>.

¹⁹

<https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1532063/000119312518074975/d549178dex991.htm>.

vi. Cigna Corporation

97. Defendant Cigna Corporation is a corporation, with its principal place of business at 900 Cottage Grove Road, Bloomfield, CT 06002.²⁰
98. Defendant Cigna Corporation acquired Defendant Express Scripts, Inc. and its holding company, Express Scripts Holding Company in 2018.²¹
99. Upon information and belief, Defendant Cigna Corporation, together with its corporate affiliates, sold thousands of the adulterated and/or misbranded LCDs to U.S. consumers such as Plaintiffs.

vii. OptumRx

100. Defendant OptumRx is a Minnesota corporation, with its principal place of business at 2300 Main Street, Irvine, CA 92614.²²
101. Upon information and belief, Defendant Optum Rx sold thousands of the adulterated and/or misbranded LCDs to U.S. consumers such as Plaintiffs.

viii. Optum, Inc.

102. Defendant Optum, Inc. is a Minnesota corporation, with its principal place of business at 11000 Optum Circle, Eden Prairie, MN 55344.²³
103. Upon information and belief, Defendant Optum Rx is a wholly owned subsidiary of Defendant Optum, Inc.

²⁰ <https://www.bloomberg.com/research/stocks/private/snapshot.asp?privcapId=172899>.

²¹

https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1532063/000119312518074975/d549178dex99_1.htm.

²² <https://www.optumrx.com/public/information-center/public-contact-us>

²³ <https://www.optum.com/contact.html>

104. Upon information and belief, Defendant Optum Rx, together with its corporate affiliates, sold thousands of the adulterated and/or misbranded LCDs to U.S. consumers such as Plaintiffs.

ix. United Health Group

105. Defendant United Health Group is a Minnesota corporation, with its principal place of business at 11000 Optum Circle, Eden Prairie, MN 55344.²⁴

106. Upon information and belief, Defendant Optum, Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of UnitedHealth Group.

107. Upon information and belief, Defendant United Health Group, together with its corporate affiliates, sold thousands of the adulterated and/or misbranded LCDs to U.S. consumers such as Plaintiffs.

108.

x. Wal-Mart, Inc.

109. Defendant Walmart Stores, Inc. (“Wal-Mart”) is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in Bentonville, Arkansas.

110. Upon information and belief, Defendant Wal-Mart, Inc. (including Sam’s Club) sold thousands of the adulterated and/or misbranded LCDs to U.S. consumers such as Plaintiffs.

xi. The Kroger Co.

111. Defendant The Kroger, Co., (“Kroger”) is a corporation, with its principal place of business at 1014 Vine Street, Cincinnati, OH 45202.

²⁴ <https://www.optum.com/contact.html>

112. Upon information and belief, Defendant The Kroger Co. sold thousands of the adulterated and/or misbranded LCDs to U.S. consumers such as Plaintiffs.

xii. Rite Aid Corp.

113. Defendant Rite-Aid Corporation (“Rite-Aid”) is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in Camp Hill, Pennsylvania.

114. Upon information and belief, Defendant Rite-Aid Corporation sold thousands of the adulterated and/or misbranded LCDs to U.S. consumers such as Plaintiffs.

xiii. Albertsons Companies, LLC

115. Defendant Albertsons Companies LLC (“Albertsons”) is a limited liability company with its principal place of business in Boise, Idaho.

116. Upon information and belief, Defendant Albertsons Companies, LLC sold thousands of the adulterated and/or misbranded LCDs to U.S. consumers such as Plaintiffs.

xiv. Humana Pharmacy, Inc.

117. Defendant Humana Pharmacy, Inc. is a corporation, with its principal place of business at 500 West Main Street, Louisville, KY 40202.

118. Defendant Humana Pharmacy, Inc. sold LCDs directly to Plaintiffs.

119. Upon information and belief, Defendant Humana Pharmacy, Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Defendant Humana, Inc.

120. Upon information and belief, Defendant Humana, Inc. sold thousands of the adulterated and/or misbranded LCDs to U.S. consumers such as Plaintiffs.

xv. Humana, Inc.

121. Defendant Humana, Inc. is a corporation, with its principal place of business at 500 West Main Street, Louisville, KY 40202.

122. Upon information and belief, Defendant Humana, Inc. is the parent corporation of Humana Pharmacy, Inc.

123. Upon information and belief, Defendant Humana, Inc, together with its corporate affiliates, sold thousands of the adulterated and/or misbranded LCDs to U.S. consumers such as Plaintiffs.

D. Wholesaler Defendants

124. The generic drug supply chain from manufacturer to end consumer involves several groups of actors and links.

125. At the top of the supply chain are generic drug manufacturers (and whomever they contract with to manufacture components of pharmaceuticals including, for example, the active pharmaceutical ingredient manufacturer (“API”)). Generic drug manufacturers may sell to other manufacturers or to so-called repackagers or labelers who sell a particular generic drug formulation.

126. Wholesalers in turn purchase bulk generic drug product from the generic manufacturers and/or labelers and repackager entities. The wholesaler market is extremely concentrated, with three entities holding about 92% of the wholesaler market: Cardinal Health, Inc.; McKesson Corporation; and Amerisource Bergen Corporation.

127. Wholesalers sell the generic drug products they acquire to retail pharmacies, who sell them to patients with prescriptions in need of fulfillment. The retail pharmacy market is also dominated by several major players.

i. Cardinal Health, Inc.

128. As mentioned above, Defendant Cardinal Health, Inc. is a corporation, with its principal place of business at 7000 Cardinal Place, Dublin, OH 43017.²⁵

ii. McKesson Corporation

129. Upon information and belief, Defendant McKesson Corporation is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business located at 6535 North State Highway 161, Irving, Texas 75039.

iii. AmerisourceBergen Corporation

130. Defendant AmerisourceBergen Corp. is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business located at 1300 Morris Drive, Chesterbrook, PA 19087.

E. Doe Defendants

131. The true names and/or capacities, whether individual, corporate, partnership, associate, governmental, or otherwise, of DOES 1 through 100, inclusive, are unknown to Plaintiffs at this time, who therefore sue defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that each defendant designated herein as a DOE caused injuries and damages proximately thereby to Plaintiffs as hereinafter alleged; and that each DOE Defendant is liable to the Plaintiffs for the acts and omissions alleged herein below, and the resulting injuries to Plaintiffs, and damages sustained by the Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs will amend this Complaint to allege the true names and capacities of said DOE Defendants when the same is ascertained.

132. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that at all times herein mentioned, each of the DOE Defendants were the agent, servant, employee and/or joint

²⁵ <https://www.theharvarddruggroup.com/shop/contact/index>

venturer of the other co-defendants and other DOE Defendants, and each of them, and at all said times, each Defendant and each DOE Defendant was acting in the full course, scope and authority of said agency, service, employment and/or joint venture.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

133. This court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332, because there is complete diversity of citizenship between Plaintiffs and the Defendants, and because Plaintiffs allege an amount in controversy in excess of \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs.

134. The court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because at all relevant times they have engaged in substantial business activities in the states where venue for each action is proper. At all relevant times Defendants transacted, solicited, and conducted business throughout the entirety of the United States and specifically in the specific jurisdictions noted by Plaintiffs in their Short Form Complaints through their employees, agents, and/or sales representatives, and derived substantial revenue from such business in the states where venue for each action is proper.

135. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(a) because a substantial portion of the wrongful acts upon which this lawsuit is based occurred in this District. Venue is also proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c), because Defendants are all corporations that have substantial, systematic, and continuous contacts in the states in which Plaintiffs reside and were injured, and they are all subject to personal jurisdiction in this District.

THE LOSARTAN-CONTAINING DRUGS

136. The medication in question in this case is a drug that Defendants marketed and sold under the name “losartan.”

137. Losartan is a generic version of the brand-name medication, Cozaar, and losartan with hydrochlorothiazide (HCTZ) is a generic version of Hyzaar.

138. Losartan is used to treat high blood pressure and heart failure, and to improve a patient’s chances of living longer after a heart attack.

139. Losartan is classified as an angiotensin receptor blocker (ARB) that is selective for the type II angiotensin receptor. It works by relaxing blood vessels so that blood can flow more easily, thereby lowering blood pressure.

140. Losartan potassium can be sold by itself or as a single pill which combines losartan with HCTZ.

141. The drug binds to angiotensin type II receptors (AT1), working as an antagonist.

142. The patents for Cozaar and Hyzaar expired in August 2009.²⁶

143. Shortly after the patents for Cozaar and Hyzaar expired, the FDA began to approve generic versions of the drugs.

I. NDMA

144. N-nitrosodimethylamine, commonly known as NDMA, is an odorless, yellow liquid.²⁷

145. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, “NDMA is a semivolatile chemical that forms in both industrial and natural processes.”²⁸

²⁶ <https://www.fiercepharma.com/special-report/cozaar-hyzaar-big-patent-expirations-of-2010>.

²⁷ <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp141.pdf>.

²⁸ https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-10/documents/ndma_fact_sheet_update_9-15-17_508.pdf.

146. NDMA can be unintentionally produced in and released from industrial sources through chemical reactions involving other chemicals called alkylamines.

147. The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists classifies NDMA as a confirmed animal carcinogen.²⁹

148. The US Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) similarly states that NDMA is reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.³⁰ This classification is based upon DHHS's findings that NDMA caused tumors in numerous species of experimental animals, at several different tissue sites, and by several routes of exposure, with tumors occurring primarily in the liver, respiratory tract, kidney, and blood vessels.³¹

149. Exposure to NDMA can occur through ingestion of food, water, or medication containing nitrosamines.³²

150. Exposure to high levels of NDMA has been linked to liver damage in humans.³³

151. According to the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, “NDMA is very harmful to the liver of humans and animals. People who were intentionally poisoned on one or several occasions with unknown levels of NDMA in beverage or food died of severe liver damage accompanied by internal bleeding.”³⁴

²⁹ https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-10/documents/ndma_fact_sheet_update_9-15-17_508.pdf.

³⁰ https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-10/documents/ndma_fact_sheet_update_9-15-17_508.pdf.

³¹ https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-10/documents/ndma_fact_sheet_update_9-15-17_508.pdf.

³² https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-10/documents/ndma_fact_sheet_update_9-15-17_508.pdf.

³³ https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-10/documents/ndma_fact_sheet_update_9-15-17_508.pdf.

³⁴ <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp141.pdf>, p. 2.

152. Other studies showed an increase in other types of cancers, including but not limited to, stomach, colorectal, intestinal, and other digestive tract cancers.

153. On July 27, 2018, the FDA put out a press release, explaining the reason for its concern regarding the presence of NDMA found in valsartan-containing drugs. In that statements, It provided, in relevant part:

NDMA has been found to increase the occurrence of cancer in animal studies...Consuming up to 96 nanograms NDMA/day is considered reasonably safe for human ingestion.²

...

The amounts of NDMA found in the recalled batches of valsartan exceeded these acceptable levels.³⁵

154. The Environmental Protection Agency classified NDMA as a probable human carcinogen “based on the induction of tumors at multiple sites in different mammal species exposed to NDMA by various routes.”³⁶

II. NDEA

155. N-Nitrosodiethylamine, often referred to as NDEA, is a yellow, oily liquid that is very soluble in water.³⁷

156. Like NDMA, NDEA is also classified as a probable human carcinogen and a known animal carcinogen.³⁸

157. NDEA is an even more potent carcinogen than NDMA.

³⁵ <https://www.fda.gov/Drugs/DrugSafety/ucm613916.htm>.

³⁶ https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-10/documents/ndma_fact_sheet_update_9-15-17_508.pdf.

³⁷ <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/n-nitrosodimethylamine.pdf>.

³⁸ <https://healthycanadians.gc.ca/recall-alert-rappel-avis/hc-sc/2018/68448a-eng.php>; see also <https://www.fda.gov/NewsEvents/Newsroom/PressAnnouncements/ucm620499.htm>.

158. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, even short-term exposure to NDEA can damage the liver in humans. Animal studies also demonstrate that chronic ingestion of NDEA can cause liver tumors and other types of tumors as well, including in the kidneys.

159. Hematological effects were also reported in animal studies.³⁹

160. Tests conducted on rats, mice, and hamsters demonstrated that NDEA has high to extreme toxicity from oral exposure.⁴⁰

161. The New Jersey Department of Health notes that NDEA “should be handled as a CARCINOGEN and MUTAGEN – WITH EXTREME CAUTION.”⁴¹

162. The New Jersey Department of Health also states that “[t]here may be no safe level of exposure to a carcinogen, so all contact should be reduced to the lowest possible level.”⁴²

163. The New Jersey Department of Health notes that NDEA is classified as a probable human carcinogen, as it has been shown to cause liver and gastrointestinal tract cancer, among others.⁴³

III. NMBA

164. NMBA is another nitrosamine identified in sartan medications by the FDA.⁴⁴

³⁹ <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/n-nitrosodimethylamine.pdf>.

⁴⁰ <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/n-nitrosodimethylamine.pdf>.

⁴¹ <https://nj.gov/health/eoh/rtkweb/documents/fs/1404.pdf> (emphasis in original).

⁴² <https://nj.gov/health/eoh/rtkweb/documents/fs/1404.pdf>.

⁴³ <https://nj.gov/health/eoh/rtkweb/documents/fs/1404.pdf>.

⁴⁴ <https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-safety-and-availability/fda-updates-and-press-announcements-angiotensin-ii-receptor-blocker-arb-recalls-valsartan-losartan>.

165. Due to its structural similarities to NDMA and NDEA, NMBA is considered by international regulators such as the World health Organization to have a similar toxicological profile to NDMA and NDEA.⁴⁵

166. When NMBA was first discussed in an FDA press release, FDA noted, “We are deeply concerned about the presence of a third nitrosamine impurity in certain ARB medications, but it’s important to underscore that, based on the FDA’s initial evaluation, the increased risk of cancer to patients with NMBA exposure appears to be the same for NDMA exposure but less than the risk from NDEA exposure. That said, any presence of such impurities in drug products is not acceptable.”⁴⁶

167. Thus, the FDA set interim consumption limits of NMBA at 96 nanograms per day, which is the same interim level set for daily consumption of NDMA.⁴⁷

168. Like NDMA and NDEA, NMBA has been a chemical of choice used in animal studies to induce cancer in animal study subjects, because it is known to induce cancer.⁴⁸

169. Testing and evaluation is ongoing of LCDs manufactured, distributed, or sold by Defendants. Besides these nitrosamines, ongoing investigation suggests other impurities, such as NMBA, may exist as well in the LCDs at issue.

⁴⁵ https://www.who.int/medicines/publications/drugalerts/InformationNote_Nitrosamine-impurities/en/.

⁴⁶ <https://www.fda.gov/news-events/press-announcements/fda-provides-update-its-ongoing-investigation-arb-drug-products-reports-finding-new-nitrosamine>.

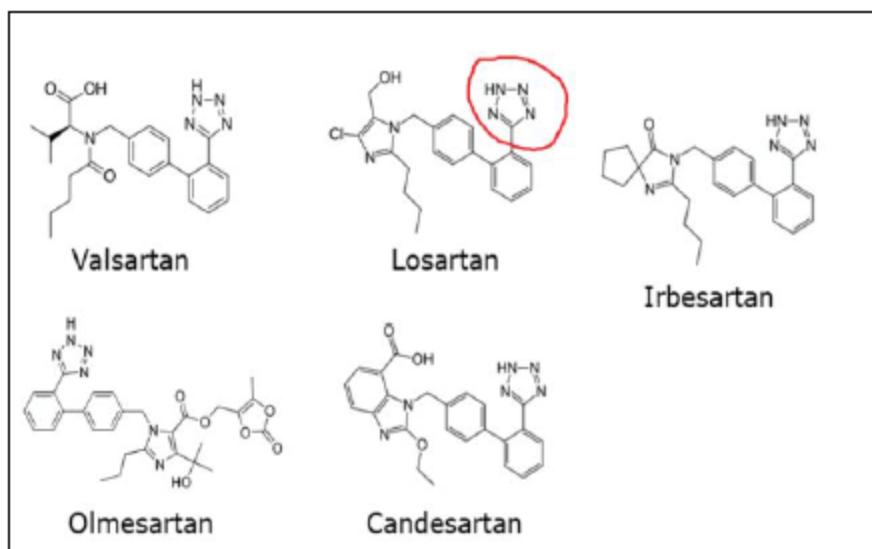
⁴⁷ <https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-safety-and-availability/fda-updates-and-press-announcements-angiotensin-ii-receptor-blocker-arb-recalls-valsartan-losartan>.

⁴⁸ <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/3180095/>.

IV. FORMATION OF NITROSAMINES IN THE SUBJECT DRUGS

170. These nitrosamines are considered genotoxic compounds, as they all contain nitroso groups, which are gene-mutating groups.⁴⁹

171. N-nitrosamines are formed at the tetrazole ring present in ARB medications, including valsartan, losartan, and irbesartan. The tetrazole ring is visually depicted in the following diagram⁵⁰:



172. N-nitrosamines are formed as part of the synthetic process or through introduction of N-nitrosamines through use of recovered solvents.

173. As to the synthetic process, “formation of N-nitrosamines is only possible in the presence of a secondary or tertiary amine and nitrite, usually under acidic reaction conditions.”⁵¹

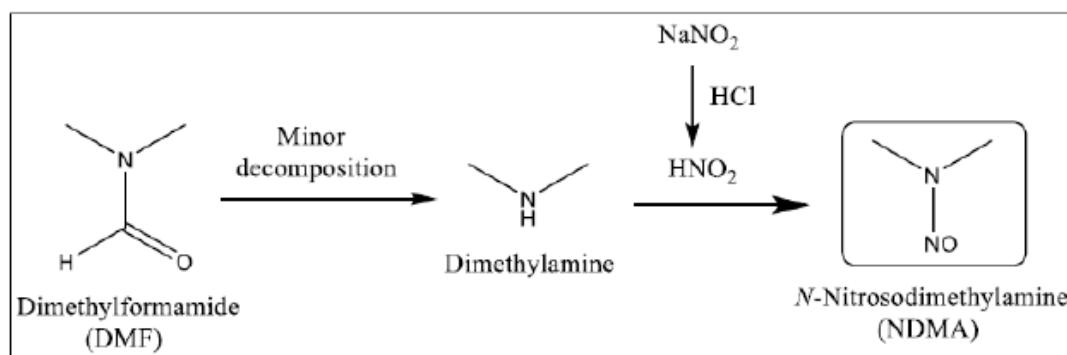
⁴⁹ <https://www.pharmaceuticalonline.com/doc/nitroso-impurities-in-valsartan-how-did-we-miss-them-0001>.

⁵⁰ Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use, Assessment Report Article 31 Angiotensin-II-Receptor Antagonists (sartans) Containing a Tetrazole Group, at 3-4 (European Medicines Agency 2019).

⁵¹ *Id.* at 5.

174. NDMA is derived from the decomposition of dimethylformamide (DMF) at high temperatures to dimethylamine (DMA). DMA acts as the secondary amine leading to formation of NDMA, as shown in the following diagram:

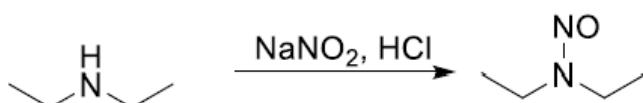
Fig.: 2 Formation of NDMA from DMF



175. DMA may also be present as an impurity in DMF as it is a precursor in the industrial DMF synthetic process, which can then lead to formation of NDMA in the ARB drugs. DMA “may also be a degradant formed during storage of the solvent, potentially present as the formate salt.”⁵²

176. NDEA is “generated from diethylamine (DEA) by analogy to the formation of NDMA from DMA,” as depicted in the following diagram⁵³:

Fig.: 3 General reaction scheme for formation of NDEA from diethylamine



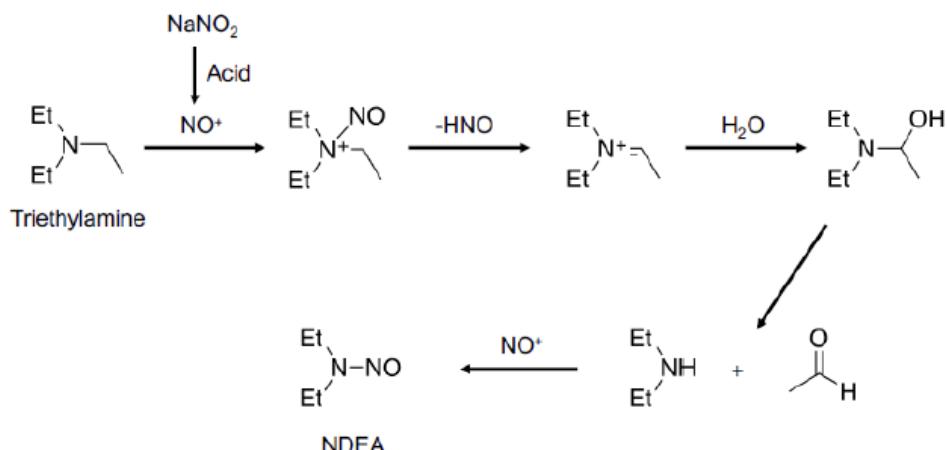
177. Alternatively, “direct nitrosation of TEA may occur via a nitrosoiminium ion, resulting in the generation of an aldehyde and a secondary amine, which reacts with further nitrous acid to form a nitrosamine.”⁵⁴

⁵² *Id.*

⁵³ *Id.*

⁵⁴ *Id.* at 6.

Fig. 4: Nitrosative cleavage of TEA to DEA followed by nitrosation to NDEA



178. Upon information and belief, the nitrosamine contamination in the LCDs is also the result of the API Manufacturer Defendants utilizing recycled or recovered solvents during the manufacture of the Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient (“API”).
179. NMBA is “formed during the synthesis of losartan while using sodium nitrite and N-methylpyrrolidone.”⁵⁵
180. The pharmaceutical industry has been aware of the potential for the formation of nitrosamines in pharmaceutical drugs at least as far back as 2005.⁵⁶

V. RECALLS

181. Recalls of ARB drugs due to nitrosamine contamination initially began after nitrosamine impurities were discovered in valsartan-containing drugs on or around July 2018.⁵⁷ Since that time, the regulatory investigation broadened to include other ARB drugs, including losartan and irbesartan.

A. Valsartan Recalls

⁵⁵ *Id.* at 25.

⁵⁶ <http://www.pharma-gally.ch/UserFiles/File/proofs%20of%20article.pdf>.

⁵⁷ <https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-safety-and-availability/fda-updates-and-press-announcements-angiotensin-ii-receptor-blocker-arb-recalls-valsartan-losartan>.

182. On July 13, 2018, the Food and Drug Administration announced a recall of certain batches of valsartan-containing drugs after finding NDMA in the recalled product. The products subject to this recall were some of those which contained the active pharmaceutical ingredient (API) supplied by Zhejiang Huahai Pharmaceuticals.⁵⁸ FDA further noted that the valsartan-containing drugs being recalled “does not meet our safety standards.”⁵⁹

183. The recall notice further stated, “Zhejiang Huahai Pharmaceuticals has stopped distributing its valsartan API and the FDA is working with the affected companies to reduce or eliminate the valsartan API impurity from future products.”⁶⁰

184. As of September 28, 2018, FDA placed Zhejiang Huahai Pharmaceuticals Co, Ltd. on import alerts, which halted all API made by the company from entering the United States. This was the product of an inspection of Zhejiang Huahai’s facility.⁶¹

185. FDA’s recall notice also stated that the presence of NDMA in the valsartan-containing drugs was “thought to be related to changes in the way the active substance was manufactured.”⁶²

186. The recall was limited to “all lots of non-expired products that contain the ingredient valsartan supplied to them by [the Active Pharmaceutical Manufacturer (API)] supplied by this specific company.”

⁵⁸ <https://www.fda.gov/NewsEvents/Newsroom/PressAnnouncements/ucm613532.htm>.

⁵⁹ <https://www.fda.gov/NewsEvents/Newsroom/PressAnnouncements/ucm613532.htm>.

⁶⁰ <https://www.fda.gov/NewsEvents/Newsroom/PressAnnouncements/ucm613532.htm>.

⁶¹

<https://www.fda.gov/downloads/Drugs/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/CDERFOIAElectronicReadingRoom/UCM621162.pdf>.

⁶² <https://www.fda.gov/NewsEvents/Newsroom/PressAnnouncements/ucm613532.htm>.

187. On July 18, 2018, FDA put out another press release about the recall, noting its determination that “the recalled valsartan products pose an unnecessary risk to patients.”⁶³

188. After the initial recall in July, 2018, the list of valsartan-containing medications discovered to contain NDMA continued to grow.

189. On August 9, 2018, FDA announced that it was expending the recall to include valsartan-containing products manufactured by another API manufacturers, Hetero Labs Limited, labeled as Camber Pharmaceuticals, Inc., as these recalled pills also contained unacceptable levels of NDMA.⁶⁴ FDA noted, “Hetero Labs manufactures the API for the Camber products using a process similar to Zhejiang Huahai Pharmaceuticals.”⁶⁵

190. On October 5, 2018, FDA posted the results of some testing conducted on samples of recalled valsartan tablets. Noting that “**consuming up to 0.096 micrograms of NDMA per day is considered reasonably safe** for human ingestion based on lifetime exposure,” **the results of the testing showed levels ranging from 0.3 micrograms up to 17 micrograms**⁶⁶ (emphasis added). **Thus, the pills contained somewhere between 3.1 and 177 times the level of NDMA deemed safe for human consumption.** Subsequent testing revealed levels as high as 20 micrograms, which is 208.3 times the safe level.

191. By way of comparison, NDMA is sometimes also found in water and foods, including meats, dairy products, and vegetables. The U.S. Health Department set strict limits on the amount of NDMA that is permitted in each category of food, but these limits are dwarfed by the amount of NDMA present in the samples of the valsartan-containing medications

⁶³ <https://www.fda.gov/Drugs/DrugSafety/ucm613916.htm>.

⁶⁴ <https://www.fda.gov/Drugs/DrugSafety/ucm613916.htm>.

⁶⁵ <https://www.fda.gov/Drugs/DrugSafety/ucm613916.htm>.

⁶⁶ <https://www.fda.gov/Drugs/DrugSafety/ucm622717.htm>.

referenced above. For example, cured meat is estimated to contain between 0.004 and 0.23 micrograms of NDMA.⁶⁷

192. On November 21, 2018, FDA announced a new recall, this time because NDEA was detected in the tablets. Additional recalls of valsartan-containing tablets which were found to contain NDEA followed. These recall notices also stated that the recalls related to unexpired valsartan-containing products.⁶⁸

193. On November 29, 2018, FDA sent a warning letter to Mr. Jun Du, Executive Vice President of ZHP, citing the company for numerous cGMP violations relating to its API, noting that ZHP's API was adulterated under the Federal Food Drug, and Cosmetic Act.⁶⁹ The Warning Letter cited ZHP's failure to investigate quality-related complaints, failure to investigate out-of-specification test results, failure to evaluate the potential effect of changes in the manufacturing process, and failure to implement effective quality systems.

194. Over the course of the fall and winter of 2018, NDMA and NDEA continued to be detected across so many brands of valsartan and other ARB drugs that the FDA imposed interim limits for NDMA and NDEA in ARBs to prevent drug shortages. In doing so, FDA reminded “manufacturers that they are responsible for developing and using suitable methods to detect impurities, including when they make changes to their manufacturing processes. If a manufacturer detects a new impurity or high level of impurities, they should fully evaluate the impurities and take action to ensure the product is safe for patients.”⁷⁰

⁶⁷ <https://www.fda.gov/Drugs/DrugSafety/ucm613916.htm>.

⁶⁸ <https://www.fda.gov/Drugs/DrugSafety/ucm613916.htm>.

⁶⁹ <https://www.fda.gov/inspections-compliance-enforcement-and-criminal-investigations/warning-letters/zhejiang-huahai-pharmaceutical-566685-11292018>

⁷⁰ <https://www.fda.gov/Drugs/DrugSafety/ucm613916.htm>.

195. These recalls have continued through the first half of 2019 and may continue past the date upon the filing of this Complaint.

B. Losartan Recalls

196. On November 9, 2018, Sandoz, Inc. voluntarily recalled one lot of losartan, noting that the API was sourced from by Zhejiang Huahai Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd.

197. In December of 2018 Torrent recalled some of its losartan-containing drugs. Torrent expanded its recall of losartan-containing drugs in January, March, April and September of 2019. Defendant Torrent Pharmaceuticals purchased its API from Defendant Hetero Labs. Defendants AvKare, RemedyRepack, Inc. Preferred Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and Legacy Pharmaceutical Packaging, LLC are a few of the labelers and repackagers who get their losartan-containing drugs from Torrent.

198. On February 25, 2019, the Macleods Defendants recalled certain losartan-containing drugs with API also purchased from Defendant Hetero Labs, Ltd.

199. On March 1, 2019, Defendant Hetero and its distributor, Camber, issued a recall for many of its losartan-containing drugs. Defendant Camber supplied losartan-containing drugs to both Legacy Pharmaceutical Packaging, LLC and HJ Harkins Co. d/b/a Pharm Pac.

200. On April 29, Defendant Teva also recalled losartan-containing drugs and subsequently expanded its scope. The API in Teva's products was purchased from Defendant Hetero Labs, Ltd. Defendant Teva supplied losartan-containing drugs to Defendant Golden State Medical Supply.

201. On May 6, 2019, Defendant Vivimed Life Sciences issued a recall. Defendant Vivimed's API was also sourced from Hetero Labs, Ltd. and was subsequently distributed, labeled, and/or packaged by Defendant Heritage Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

202. On October 8, 2019, FDA sent a Warning Letter to Torrent Pharmaceuticals, Limited, citing the company with numerous “significant” violations of cGMPs relating to their losartan-containing drugs.⁷¹ Specifically, FDA noted that Torrent failed to follow its process validation protocol and after multiple batches of API failed tests, Torrent developed alternate protocols to “justify commercial use of the alternate API, even though [Torrent] had data demonstrating [its] process was not capable of producing quality material using the new alternate API.”⁷²

C. Irbesartan Recalls

203. On October 30, 2018 ScieGen issued the first recall of irbesartan-containing drugs. The API was purchased from Aurobindo, and the finished pills were then sold to, packaged, and/or labeled by Defendants Westminster Pharmaceuticals and Golden State Medical Supply.

204. On January 18, 2019, Solco also added lots of irbesartan-containing drugs to the recall list. Solco’s irbesartan-containing drugs contained API which had been purchased from ZHP.

D. Recalls in Other Countries

205. The European Medicines Agency (EMA) also recalled many batches of valsartan-containing drugs. According to the agency, “[t]he review of valsartan medicines was triggered by the European Commission on 5 July 2018...On 20 September 2018, the

⁷¹ <https://www.fda.gov/inspections-compliance-enforcement-and-criminal-investigations/warning-letters/torrent-pharmaceuticals-limited-585255-10082019>.

⁷² <https://www.fda.gov/inspections-compliance-enforcement-and-criminal-investigations/warning-letters/torrent-pharmaceuticals-limited-585255-10082019>.

review was extended to include medicines containing cadesartan, irbesartan, losartan and olmesartan.”⁷³

206. In light of the EMA’s findings, Zhejiang Huahai Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., along with another API manufacturer, Zhejiang Tianyu, are not presently authorized to produce valsartan for medications distributed in the European Union.⁷⁴

207. Health Canada also issued a recall of valsartan-containing medications on July 9, 2018, noting the presence of NDMA as the reason. Health Canada similarly stated that NDMA is a potential human carcinogen.⁷⁵ Similarly, multiple batches of losartan⁷⁶ and irbesartan⁷⁷ were subsequently recalled.

E. Defendants Had Actual and/or Constructive Notice of NDMA and/or NDEA Contamination of their LCDs

208. The FDA has concluded that “NDMA and NDEA are probable human carcinogens and should not be present in drug products.” As alleged above, the LCDs manufactured by the API and Finished Dose Manufacturer defendants were found to contain dangerously high levels of nitrosamines, including NDMA, NDEA, and NMBA, sometimes reaching levels hundreds of times higher than the FDA’s interim safety limits.

209. NDMA, NDEA, and NMBA are not FDA-approved ingredients for COZAAR, HYZAAR, or their generic equivalents. Moreover, none of Defendants’ LCDs identify NDMA, NDEA, or other nitrosamines as an ingredient on the products’ labels or

⁷³ <https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/medicines/human/referrals/angiotensin-ii-receptor-antagonists-sartans-containing-tetrazole-group>.

⁷⁴ <https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/news/update-review-valsartan-medicines>.

⁷⁵ <http://healthycanadians.gc.ca/recall-alert-rappel-avis/hc-sc/2018/67202a-eng.php#issue-problem>.

⁷⁶ <https://healthycanadians.gc.ca/recall-alert-rappel-avis/hc-sc/2019/69272a-eng.php>.

⁷⁷ <https://healthycanadians.gc.ca/recall-alert-rappel-avis/hc-sc/2019/69668a-eng.php>.

elsewhere. This is because these nitrosamines are probable human carcinogens and are not approved to be included in valsartan API.

210. If Defendants had not routinely disregarded the FDA's cGMPs, including those discussed throughout this Complaint and the FDA's investigation reports and warning letter, and deliberately manipulated and disregarded sampling data suggestive of impurities, or had fulfilled their quality assurance obligations, Defendants would have identified the presence of these nitrosamine contaminants almost immediately.
211. ZHP changed its valsartan manufacturing processes in or about 2012, if not earlier. It is not yet known when the processes changed at Defendants' other API manufacturing facilities.
212. According to the European Medicines Agency ("EMA") – which has similar jurisdiction to that of the FDA – "NDMA was an unexpected impurity believed to have formed as a side product after [ZHP] introduced changes to its manufacturing process in 2012."⁷⁸
213. Most assuredly, NDMA and NDEA are not FDA-approved ingredients for COZAAR, HYZAAR, or their generic equivalents. None of Defendants' LCDs identifies NDMA, NDEA, or any other nitrosamine as an ingredient on the products' labels or elsewhere.
214. If Defendants had not routinely disregarded the FDA's cGMPs and deliberately manipulated and disregarded sampling data suggestive of impurities, or had fulfilled their

⁷⁸ See European Medicines Agency, UPDATE ON REVIEW OF RECALLED VALSARTAN MEDICINES, at http://www.ema.europa.eu/ema/index.jsp?curl=pages/news_and_events/news/2018/08/news_detail_003000.jsp&mid=WC0b01ac058004d5c1 (last accessed June 5, 2019).

quality assurance obligations, Defendants would have found the NDMA and NDEA contamination almost immediately.

215. 21 C.F.R. § 211.110 contains the cGMPs regarding the “Sampling and testing of in-process materials and drug products[.]” Subsection (c) states the following:

In-process materials shall be tested for identity, strength, quality, and purity as appropriate, and approved or rejected by the quality control unit, during the production process, e.g., at commencement or completion of significant phases or after storage for long periods.

21 C.F.R. § 211.110(c).

216. And as shown below, Defendants’ own quality control units are and were responsible for approving or rejecting drug products manufactured, processed, packed, or held under contract by each API manufacturer.

217. If these sampling-related and quality-control-related cGMPs were properly observed by Defendants, the nitrosamine contamination in Defendants’ LCDs would have been discovered in much sooner (or perhaps earlier for other API manufacturers). Defendants were thus on (at minimum) constructive notice that their LCDs were adulterated and/or misbranded and misbranded as early as 2012 when ZHP first discovered or should have discovered nitrosamines in its valsartan API.

218. However, there are indications that Defendants had actual knowledge of their LCDs’ contamination with nitrosamines, and made efforts to conceal or destroy the evidence.

219. As alleged above, FDA investigators visited ZHP’s facilities in May 2017. In the words of FDA inspectors, ZHP “invalidat[ed] [OOS] results [without] scientific justification” and did not implement “appropriate controls … to ensure the integrity of analytical testing,” and routinely disregarded sampling anomalies suggestive of impurities.

220. These discoveries by the FDA’s investigators suggest that ZHP and Defendants were specifically aware of impurities in the drugs being manufactured by ZHP. The efforts to

manipulate data constituted an explicit effort to conceal and destroy evidence and to willfully and recklessly introduce adulterated and/or misbranded ARB drugs into the U.S. market.

221. Defendants were or should have been aware of ZHP's cGMP violations as early as 2012, if not earlier.

222. Indeed, Defendant Solco and ZHP (as well as Huahai US) are owned by the same corporate parent, Huahai Pharmaceutical. All of these entities should be imputed with actual knowledge of ZHP's willful deviations from cGMPs because of their corporate affiliations and overlapping operations and employees or agents. For instance, Solco and Huahai US have offices in the same office building in Cranbury, New Jersey.

223. And yet, Defendants knowingly, recklessly, and/or negligently introduced adulterated and/or misbranded medications containing dangerous amounts of nitrosamines into the U.S. market. Defendants failed to recall their generic LCDs because they feared permanently ceding market share to competitors. And Defendants issued the "voluntary" recall of their LCDs only after the FDA had threatened an involuntary recall.

THE FEDERAL REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

I. THE GENERIC MEDICATION IS SUPPOSED TO BE CHEMICALLY THE SAME AS A BRAND NAME.

224. According to FDA, "[a] generic drug is a medication created to be the same as an already marketed brand-name drug in dosage form, safety, strength, route of administration, quality, performance characteristics, and intended use. These similarities help to demonstrate bioequivalence, which means that **a generic medicine works in the same way and provides the same clinical benefit as its brand-name version.** In other

words, you can take a generic medicine as an equal substitute for its brand-name counterpart.”⁷⁹

225. While brand-name medications undergo a more rigorous review before being approved, generic manufacturers are permitted to submit an ANDA, which only requires a generic manufacturer to demonstrate that the generic medicine is the same as the brand name version in the following ways:

- a. The active ingredient in the generic medicine is the same as in the brand-name drug/innovator drug.
- b. The generic medicine has the same strength, use indications, form (such as a tablet or an injectable), and route of administration (such as oral or topical).
- c. The inactive ingredients of the generic medicine are acceptable.
- d. The generic medicine is manufactured under the same strict standards as the brand-name medicine.
- e. The container in which the medicine will be shipped and sold is appropriate, and the label is the same as the brand-name medicine’s label.⁸⁰

226. The drugs ingested by Plaintiffs were approved by the FDA, based upon Defendants’ representations that they met the above criteria.

⁷⁹

https://www.fda.gov/Drugs/ResourcesForYou/Consumers/QuestionsAnswers/ucm10010_0.htm (last accessed June 5, 2019) (emphasis in original).

⁸⁰ <https://www.fda.gov/Drugs/ResourcesForYou/Consumers/BuyingUsingMedicineSafely/GenericDrugs/ucm167991.htm>.

227. ANDA applications do not require drug manufacturers to repeat animal studies or clinical research on ingredients or dosage forms already approved for safety and effectiveness.⁸¹

228. Further, because generic drugs are supposed to be nearly identical to their brand-name counterparts, they are also supposed to have the same risks and benefits.⁸²

II. MISBRANDED AND ADULTERATED DRUGS

229. The manufacture of any adulterated or misbranded drug is prohibited under federal law.⁸³

230. The introduction into commerce of any misbranded or adulterated or misbranded drug is similarly prohibited.⁸⁴

231. Similarly, the receipt in interstate commerce of any adulterated or misbranded or misbranded drug is also unlawful.⁸⁵

232. Among the ways a drug may be adulterated and/or misbranded are:

- a. “if it has been prepared, packed, or held under insanitary conditions whereby it may have been contaminated with filth, or whereby it may have been rendered injurious to health;”⁸⁶

⁸¹

<https://www.fda.gov/Drugs/ResourcesForYou/Consumers/QuestionsAnswers/ucm100100.htm>.

⁸²

<https://www.fda.gov/Drugs/ResourcesForYou/Consumers/QuestionsAnswers/ucm100100.htm>.

⁸³ 21 U.S.C. § 331(g).

⁸⁴ 21 U.S.C. § 331(a).

⁸⁵ 21 U.S.C. § 331(c).

⁸⁶ 21 U.S.C. § 351(a)(2)(A).

- b. “if . . . the methods used in, or the facilities or controls used for, its manufacture, processing, packing, or holding do not conform to or are not operated or administered in conformity with current good manufacturing practice...as to safety and has the identity and strength, and meets the quality and purity characteristics, which it purports or is represented to possess;”⁸⁷
 - c. “If it purports to be or is represented as a drug the name of which is recognized in an official compendium, and . . . its quality or purity falls below, the standard set forth in such compendium. . . .”⁸⁸
 - d. “If . . . any substance has been (1) mixed or packed therewith so as to reduce its quality or strength or (2) substituted wholly or in part therefor.”⁸⁹
233. A drug is misbranded:
- a. “If its labeling is false or misleading in any particular.”⁹⁰
 - b. “If any word, statement, or other information required...to appear on the label or labeling is not prominently placed thereon...in such terms as to render it likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use.”⁹¹
 - c. If the labeling does not contain, among other things, “the proportion of each active ingredient...”⁹²
 - d. “Unless its labeling bears (1) adequate directions for use; and (2) such adequate warnings . . . against unsafe dosage or methods or duration of administration or

⁸⁷ 21 U.S.C. § 351(a)(2)(B).

⁸⁸ 21 U.S.C. § 351(b).

⁸⁹ 21 U.S.C. § 351(d).

⁹⁰ 21 U.S.C. § 352(a)(1).

⁹¹ 21 U.S.C. § 352(c).

⁹² 21 U.S.C. § 352(e)(1)(A)(ii)

application, in such manner and form, as are necessary for the protection of users.

...”⁹³

- e. “If it purports to be a drug the name of which is recognized in an official compendium, unless it is packaged and labeled as prescribed therein.”⁹⁴
 - f. “if it is an imitation of another drug;”⁹⁵
 - g. “if it is offered for sale under the name of another drug.”⁹⁶
 - h. “If it is dangerous to health when used in the dosage or manner, or with the frequency or duration prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling thereof.”⁹⁷
 - i. If the drug is advertised incorrectly in any manner;⁹⁸ or
 - j. If the drug’s “packaging or labeling is in violation of an applicable regulation...”⁹⁹
234. As articulated in this Complaint, Defendants’ unapproved drug was adulterated and/or misbranded in violation of all of the above-cited reasons.

III. THE DRUGS INGESTED BY PLAINTIFFS WERE NOT LOSARTAN, BUT NEW, UNAPPROVED, LOSARTAN -CONTAINING DRUGS

235. The FDA’s website provides the definition for a drug:

The Federal Food Drug and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) and FDA regulations define the term drug, in part, by reference to its intended use, as “articles intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease” and “articles (other than food) intended to affect the structure or any function of the body of man or other animals.” Therefore, almost any ingested or topical or injectable product that, through its label or labeling (including internet websites, promotional pamphlets, and other marketing material), is claimed to be beneficial for such uses will be regulated by FDA

⁹³ 21 U.S.C. § 352(f).

⁹⁴ 21 U.S.C. § 352(g).

⁹⁵ 21 U.S.C. § 352(i)(2).

⁹⁶ 21 U.S.C. § 352(i)(3).

⁹⁷ 21 U.S.C. § 352(j).

⁹⁸ 21 U.S.C. § 352(n).

⁹⁹ 21 U.S.C. § 352(p).

as a drug. The definition also includes components of drugs, such as active pharmaceutical ingredients.¹⁰⁰

236. 21 C.F.R. § 210.3(b)(7) defines an “active ingredient” in a drug as “any component that is intended to furnish pharmacological activity or other direct effect in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease, or to affect the structure or any function of the body of man or other animals. The term includes those components that may undergo chemical change in the manufacture of the drug product and be present in the drug product in a modified form intended to furnish the specified activity or effect.”¹⁰¹

237. NDMA, NDEA, NMBA, and other nitrosamines each have the ability to cause cancer by triggering genetic mutations in humans. This mutation affects the structure of the human body, and thus, NDMA, NDEA, and NMBA are, by definition, active ingredients in a drug.

238. FDA further requires that whenever a new, active ingredient is added to a drug, then the drug becomes an entirely new drug, necessitating a submission of a New Drug Application by the manufacturer. Absent such an application, followed by a review and approval by the FDA, this new drug remains a distinct, unapproved product.¹⁰²

IV. FAILURE TO ADHERE TO THE TERMS OF AN ANDA APPROVAL, OR ALTERNATIVELY, FAILURE TO OBTAIN FDA APPROVAL FOR A NEW DRUG DEPRIVES THE MANUFACTURER OF THE SHIELD OF FEDERAL PREEMPTION UNDER *PLIVA V. MENSING*, 564 U.S. 604 (2011).

239. In *Mensing*, the Supreme Court held that a state law claim which required generic manufacturers to use a different, stronger label was preempted. *See generally, Pliva v. Mensing*,

¹⁰⁰

<https://www.fda.gov/ForIndustry/ImportProgram/ImportBasics/RegulatedProducts/ucm511482.htm#drug>.

¹⁰¹ <https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfcfr/CFRSearch.cfm?fr=210.3>.

¹⁰² See 21 C.F.R. § 310.3(h).

564 U.S. 604 (2011). The Court so held because generic labels are required to be the same as the corresponding brand-name labels. *See id.*

240. However, when a generic manufacturer ceases to manufacture a drug that meets all terms of its approval, or in other words, when the drug is not the same as its corresponding brand-name drug, then the manufacturer has created an entirely new (and unapproved) drug.

241. This new and unapproved drug cannot be required to have the same label as the brand-name drug, as the two products are no longer the same. Thus, the manufacturer forfeits the shield of federal preemption.

242. Therefore, Plaintiffs' state-law claims asserted herein do not conflict with the federal regulatory scheme.

243. At the very least and alternatively, drugs with different and dangerous ingredients than their brand-name counterparts are deemed to be adulterated under federal law, and the sale or introduction into commerce of adulterated drugs is illegal.¹⁰³ Thus, a plaintiff bringing a state-law tort claim premised upon this violation is not asking the manufacturer to do anything different than what federal law already requires.

244. Plaintiffs reference federal law herein not in any attempt to enforce it, but only to demonstrate that their state-law tort claims do not impose any additional obligations on Defendants, beyond what is already required of them under federal law.

245. Because the LCDs ingested by Plaintiffs were never approved or even reviewed by the FDA, the FDA never conducted an assessment of safety or effectiveness for these drugs.

¹⁰³ See generally, <https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/generic-drug-manufacturer-ranbaxy-pleads-guilty-and-agrees-pay-500-million-resolve-false>.

V. DEFENDANTS MADE FALSE STATEMENTS IN THE LABELING OF ITS LOSARTAN - CONTAINING DRUGS

246. A manufacturer is required to give adequate directions for the use of a pharmaceutical drug such that a “layman can use a drug safely and for the purposes for which it is intended,”¹⁰⁴ and conform to requirements governing the appearance of the label.¹⁰⁵

247. “Labeling” encompasses all written, printed or graphic material accompanying the drug or device,¹⁰⁶ and therefore broadly encompasses nearly every form of promotional activity, including not only “package inserts” but also advertising.

248. “Most, if not all, labeling is advertising. The term “labeling” is defined in the FDCA as including all printed matter accompanying any article. Congress did not, and we cannot, exclude from the definition printed matter which constitutes advertising.”¹⁰⁷

249. If a manufacturer labels a drug but omits ingredients, that renders the drug misbranded.¹⁰⁸

250. Because NDMA and/or NDEA were not disclosed by Defendants as ingredients in the losartan-containing drugs ingested by Plaintiffs, the subject drugs were misbranded.

251. It is unlawful to introduce a misbranded drug into interstate commerce.¹⁰⁹ Thus, the losartan-containing drugs ingested by Plaintiffs were unlawfully distributed and sold.

¹⁰⁴ 21 C.F.R. § 201.5.

¹⁰⁵ 21 C.F.R. § 801.15.

¹⁰⁶ Id. 65 Fed. Reg. 14286 (March 16, 2000).

¹⁰⁷ *U.S. v. Research Labs.*, 126 F.2d 42, 45 (9th Cir. 1942).

¹⁰⁸ 21 C.F.R. § 201.6; 201.10.

¹⁰⁹ 21 U.S.C. § 331(a).

VI. BACKGROUND ON GOOD MANUFACTURING PRACTICES (“cGMPs”)

252. Under federal law, pharmaceutical drugs must be manufactured in accordance with “current Good Manufacturing Practices” (“cGMPs”) to ensure they meet safety, quality, purity, identity, and strength standards. *See* 21 U.S.C. § 351(a)(2)(B).
253. 21 C.F.R. § 210.1(a) states that the cGMPs establish “minimum current good manufacturing practice for methods to be used in, and the facilities or controls to be used for, the manufacture, processing, packing, or holding of a drug to assure that such drug meets the requirements of the act as to safety, and has the identity and strength and meets the quality and purity characteristics that it purports or is represented to possess.” In other words, entities at all phases of the design, manufacture, and distribution chain are bound by these requirements.
254. The FDA’s cGMP regulations are found in 21 C.F.R. Parts 210 and 211. These detailed regulations set forth minimum standards regarding: organization and personnel (Subpart B); buildings and facilities (Subpart C); equipment (Subpart D); control of components and drug product containers and closures (Subpart E); production and process controls (Subpart F); packaging and label controls (Subpart G); holding and distribution (Subpart H); laboratory controls (Subpart I); records and reports (Subpart J); and returned and salvaged drug products (Subpart K). The FDA has worldwide jurisdiction to enforce these regulations if the facility is making drugs intended to be distributed in the United States.
255. Any drug not manufactured in accordance with cGMPs is deemed “adulterated and/or misbranded” or “misbranded” and may not be distributed or sold in the United States. *See* 21 U.S.C. §§ 331(a), 351(a)(2)(B). States have enacted laws adopting or mirroring these federal standards.

256. Per federal law, cGMPs include “the implementation of oversight and controls over the manufacture of drugs to ensure quality, including managing the risk of and establishing the safety of raw materials, materials used in the manufacturing of drugs, and finished drug products.” 21 U.S.C. § 351(j). Accordingly, it is a cGMP violation for a manufacturer to contract out prescription drug manufacturing without sufficiently ensuring continuing quality of the subcontractors’ operations.

257. FDA regulations require a “quality control unit” to independently test drug product manufactured by another company on contract:

There shall be a quality control unit that shall have the responsibility and authority to approve or reject all components, drug product containers, closures, in-process materials, packaging material, labeling, and drug products, and the authority to review production records to assure that no errors have occurred or, if errors have occurred, that they have been fully investigated. The quality control unit shall be responsible for approving or rejecting drug products manufactured, processed, packed, or held under contract by another company.

21 C.F.R. § 211.22(a).

258. Indeed, FDA regulations require a drug manufacturer to have “written procedures for production and process control designed to assure that the drug products have the identity, strength, quality, and purity they purport or are represented to possess.” 21 C.F.R. § 211.100.

217.A drug manufacturer’s “[l]aboratory controls shall include the establishment of scientifically sound and appropriate specifications, standards, sampling plans, and test procedures designed to assure that components, drug product containers, closures, in-process materials, labeling, and drug products conform to appropriate standards of identity, strength, quality, and purity.” 21 C.F.R. § 211.160.

218.“Laboratory records shall include complete data derived from all tests necessary to assure compliance with established specifications and standards, including examinations and

assays” and a “statement of the results of tests and how the results compare with established standards of identity, strength, quality, and purity for the component, drug product container, closure, in-process material, or drug product tested.” 21 C.F.R. § 211.194.

VII. THE GENERIC DRUG APPROVAL FRAMEWORK

219. The Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984 – more commonly referred to as the Hatch-Waxman Act – is codified at 21 U.S.C. § 355(j).

220. The stated purpose of Hatch-Waxman is to strike a balance between rewarding genuine innovation and drug discovery by affording longer periods of brand drug marketing exclusivity while at the same time encouraging generic patent challenges and streamlining generic drug competition so that consumers gain the benefit of generic drugs at lower prices as quickly as possible.

221. Brand drug companies submitting a New Drug Application (“NDA”) are required to demonstrate clinical safety and efficacy through well-designed clinical trials. 21 U.S.C. § 355 *et seq.*

222. By contrast, generic drug companies submit an ANDA. Instead of demonstrating clinical safety and efficacy, generic drug companies need only demonstrate bioequivalence to the brand or reference listed drug (“RLD”). Bioequivalence is the “absence of significant difference” in the pharmacokinetic profiles of two pharmaceutical products. 21 C.F.R. § 320.1(e).

A. ANDA Applications Must Demonstrate Bioequivalence

223. The bioequivalence basis for ANDA approval is premised on the generally accepted proposition that equivalence of pharmacokinetic profiles of two drug products is evidence

of therapeutic equivalence. In other words, if (1) the RLD is proven to be safe and effective for the approved indication through well-designed clinical studies accepted by the FDA, and (2) the generic company has shown that its ANDA product is bioequivalent to the RLD, then (3) the generic ANDA product must be safe and effective for the same approved indication as the RLD.

224. As part of its showing of bioequivalence pursuant to 21 C.F.R. § 314.50(d), the ANDA must also contain specific information establishing the drug's stability, including:

- a. a full description of the drug's substance, including its physical and chemical characteristics and stability; and
- b. the specifications necessary to ensure the identify strength, quality and purity of the drug substance and the bioavailability of the drug products made from the substance, including, for example, tests, analytical procedures, and acceptance criteria relating to stability.

225. Generic drug manufacturers have an ongoing federal duty of sameness in their products.

Under 21 U.S.C. § 355(j), the generic manufacturer must show the following things as relevant to this case: the active ingredient(s) are the same as the RLD, § 355(j)(2)(A)(ii); and, that the generic drug is “bioequivalent” to the RLD and “can be expected to have the same therapeutic effect,” *id.* at (A)(iv). A generic manufacturer (like a brand manufacturer) must also make “a full statement of the composition of such drug” to the FDA. *Id.* at (A)(vi); *see also* § 355(b)(1)(C).

226. A generic manufacturer must also submit information to show that the “labeling proposed for the new drug is the same as the labeling approved for the [RLD][.]” 21 U.S.C. § 355(j)(2)(A)(v).

i. ANDA Applications Must Provide Information About the Manufacturing Plants and Processes

227. The ANDA application must also include information about the manufacturing facilities of the product, including the name and full address of the facilities, contact information for an agent of the facilities, and the function and responsibility of the facilities.

228. The ANDA application must include a description of the manufacturing process and facility and the manufacturing process flow chart showing that there are adequate controls to ensure the reliability of the process.

229. Furthermore, the ANDA application must contain information pertaining to the manufacturing facility's validation process which ensures that the manufacturing process produces a dosage that meets product specifications.

ii. ANDA Applications Must Comply with cGMPs

230. Additionally, ANDA applications must include certain representations pertaining to compliance with cGMPs.

231. The ANDA application is required to contain cGMP certifications for both the ANDA applicant itself, and also the drug product manufacturer (if they are different entities).

iii. ANDA Approval is Contingent upon Continuing Compliance with ANDA Representations of Sameness

232. Upon granting final approval for a generic drug, the FDA will typically state that the generic drug is "therapeutically equivalent" to the branded drug. The FDA codes generic drugs as "A/B rated" to the RLD¹¹⁰ branded drug. Pharmacists, physicians, and patients

¹¹⁰ The FDA's Drug Glossary defines an RLD as follows: "A Reference Listed Drug (RLD) is an approved drug product to which new generic versions are compared to show that they are bioequivalent. A drug company seeking approval to market a generic equivalent must refer to the Reference Listed Drug in its Abbreviated New Drug Application (ANDA). By designating

can expect such generic drugs to be therapeutically interchangeable with the RLD, and generic manufacturers expressly warrant as much through the inclusion of the same labeling as the RLD delivered to consumers in each prescription of its generic products. Further, by simply marketing generic drugs pursuant to the brand-name drug's label under the generic name (e.g., losartan potassium or losartan), generic manufacturers impliedly warrant that the generic drug is therapeutically equivalent to the brand-name drug.

233. If a generic drug manufacturer ceases to manufacture a drug that meets all terms of its ANDA approval, or in other words, when the drug is not the same as its corresponding brand-name drug, then the manufacturer has created an entirely new and unapproved drug.

234. If a generic drug manufacturer ceases to manufacture a drug that meets all terms of its ANDA approval, or in other words, when the drug is not the same as its corresponding brand-name drug, the generic manufacturer may no longer rely on the brand-name drug's labeling.

235. According to the FDA, there are at least twenty one ANDAs approved for generic Cozaar, sixteen for generic Hyzaar.

B. Starting as Early as 2007, Defendants Were Actively Violating cGMPs in Their Foreign Manufacturing Facilities

236. For some time, Defendants have known that generic drugs manufactured overseas, particularly in China and India, were found or suspected to be less safe and effective than

a single reference listed drug as the standard to which all generic versions must be shown to be bioequivalent, FDA hopes to avoid possible significant variations among generic drugs and their brand name counterpart.”

their branded equivalents or domestically-made generics due to their grossly inadequate manufacturing processes, procedures and compliance with cGMPs.

237. Defendants' foreign manufacturing operations were no exception to this.

i. ZHP's Inadequate Manufacturing Processes

238. ZHP has Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient ("API") manufacturing facilities located in Linhai City, Zhejiang Province, China. According to ZHP's website, ZHP was one of the first Chinese companies approved to sell generic drugs in the United States, and it remains one of China's largest exporters of pharmaceuticals to the United States and the European Union.

239. ZHP serves as a contract API manufacturer of numerous defendants' ARB drugs in this MDL (including for valsartan, losartan, and irbesartan) as set forth in this Complaint and the other operative Long Form Complaints in this MDL, and Defendants thus have a quality assurance obligation with respect to ZHP's processes and finished products as set forth above pursuant to federal law.

240. ZHP has a history of deviations from FDA's cGMP standards that began almost as soon as ZHP was approved to export pharmaceuticals to the United States.

241. On or about March 27-30, 2007, the FDA inspected ZHP's Xunqiao Linhai City facilities. That inspection revealed "deviations from current good manufacturing processes (CGMP)" at the facility. Those deviations supposedly were later corrected by ZHP. The results of the inspection and the steps purportedly taken subsequent to it were not made fully available to the public.

242. The FDA inspected ZHP's same Xunqiao facility again on November 14-18, 2016. The inspection revealed four violations of cGMPs. First, "[w]ritten procedures designed to prevent contamination of drug products purporting to be sterile are not followed."

Second, ZHP had failed “to establish laboratory controls that include scientifically sound and appropriate specifications, standards, sampling plans, and test procedures designed to assure that drug products conform to appropriate standards of identity, strength, quality, and purity.” Third, “[p]rocessing areas are deficient regarding the system for cleaning and disinfecting the equipment.” Last, “data is not recorded contemporaneously.”

243. On May 15-19, 2017, the FDA inspected ZHP’s facility at Coastal Industrial Zone, Chuannan No. 1 Branch, Linhai City, Zhejiang Province, China. ZHP manufactures all of its valsartan API at this Chuannan facility. That inspection resulted in the FDA’s finding that ZHP repeatedly re-tested out of specification (“OOS”) samples until obtaining a desirable result. This practice allegedly dated back to at least September 2016 per the FDA’s letter and investigation up to that point. The May 2017 inspection also resulted in FDA’s finding that “impurities occurring during analytical testing are not consistently documented/quantitated.” These findings were not made fully available to the public. However, this information was shared or available to ZHP’s finished-dose manufacturers, as well as those Defendants further down the distribution chain.

244. The FDA inspector “noted reoccurring complaints pertained to particulate matter in API . . . and for discrepancies in testing between [ZHP] and their consignees. . . . To address the firm’s handling of complaints describing testing disparities, [the inspector] had the firm generate a list of such complaints, as well as associated pie charts From 2015 until May 2017, 13 complaints related to discrepancies between [ZHP]’s test results and their consignees results. Of these complaints 85% had what the firm termed ‘Customer has no subsequent feedback or treatment.’ Specifically, this 85% was further broken down into 3 categories: the batch subject to the complaint was sent to other consignees who did not report a complaint, there is a test method discrepancy and feedback was provided to

the consignee without a response and the consignee failed to respond but continued to purchase API from [ZHP].”¹¹¹

245. Furthermore, for OOS sampling results, ZHP routinely invalidated these results without conducting any kind of scientific investigation into the reasons behind the OOS sample result. In fact, in one documented instance, the OOS result was attributed to “pollution from the environment” surrounding the facility. These manipulations of sampling were components of a pattern and practice of systematic data manipulation designed to fail to detect and/or intentionally conceal and recklessly disregard the presence of harmful impurities such as NDMA, NDEA, and NMBA.

246. The May 2017 inspection also found that ZHP’s “facilities and equipment [were] not maintained to ensure [the] quality of drug product” manufactured at the facility. These issues included the FDA’s finding that: equipment that was rusting and rust was being deposited into drug product; equipment was shedding cracking paint into drug product; there was an accumulation of white particulate matter; and there were black metallic particles in API batches.

247. The FDA inspector “noted reoccurring complaints pertained to particulate matter in API . . . and for discrepancies in testing between [ZHP] and their consignees. . . . To address the firm’s handling of complaints describing testing disparities, [the inspector] had the firm generate a list of such complaints, as well as associated pie charts . . . From 2015 until May 2017, 13 complaints related to discrepancies between [ZHP]’s test results and their consignees results. Of these complaints 85% had what the firm termed ‘Customer has no subsequent feedback or treatment.’ Specifically, this 85% was further broken down

¹¹¹ <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/features/2019-01-30/chinese-heart-drug-valsartan-recall-shows-fda-inspection-limits>.

into 3 categories: the batch subject to the complaint was sent to other consignees who did not report a complaint, there is a test method discrepancy and feedback was provided to the consignee without a response and the consignee failed to respond but continued to purchase API from [ZHP].”

248. On November 29, 2018, the FDA issued Warning Letter 320-19-04 to ZHP based on its July 23 to August 3, 2018 inspection of its Chuannan facility. The letter summarized “significant deviations from [cGMPs] for [APIs].” The FDA consequently informed ZHP that its “API are adulterated and/or misbranded within the meaning of section 501(a)(2)(B) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act), 21 U.S.C. 351(a)(2)(B).”

249. The FDA explained that ZHP repeatedly failed “to ensure that quality-related complaints are investigated and resolved,” including complaints related to peaks of NDMA in its products as early as 2012.

250. ZHP claimed that it had followed “common industry practice.” Importantly, the FDA reminded ZHP that “common industry practice may not always be consistent with CGMP requirements and that [it is] responsible for the quality of drugs [it] produce[s].” The FDA “strongly” recommended that ZHP hire a cGMP consultant and referred ZHP to four guides on cGMPs.

251. On September 28, 2018, the FDA stopped allowing ZHP to deliver drugs made at its Chuannan facility into the United States. The Warning Letter stated that “[f]ailure to correct these deviations may also result in FDA continuing to refuse admission of articles manufactured at [ZHP’s Chuannan facility] into the United States under section 801(a)(3) of the FD&C Act, 21 U.S.C. 381(a)(3). Under the same authority, articles may be subject to refusal of admission, in that the methods and controls used in their manufacture do

not appear to conform to CGMP within the meaning of section 501(a)(2)(B) of the FD&C Act, 21 U.S.C. 351(a)(2)(B).”

252. After the recalls of ZHP’s valsartan-containing drugs, FDA Laboratory Analysis testing would later reveal that valsartan API manufactured by ZHP at its Linhai City facilities contained NDMA levels hundreds of times in excess of the FDA’s interim limits¹¹² of 96 ng/day or 0.3 ppm.¹¹³ Specifically, valsartan-containing drugs manufactured at ZHP for ZHP’s subsidiary Prinston Pharmaceutical contained NDMA levels of between 15,180 and 16,300 ng, while Valsartan HCT manufactured at ZHP contained NDMA levels of between 13,180 and 20,190 ng.¹¹⁴

253. In addition, FDA Laboratory Analysis testing would later reveal that valsartan API manufactured by ZHP at ZHP’s Linhai City facilities for Torrent Pharmaceuticals contained NDEA levels upwards of fifty times in excess of the FDA’s interim limits¹¹⁵ of 26.5 ng/day or 0.083 ppm. Specifically, FDA testing reveals up to 1,310 ng of NDEA in Torrent Pharmaceuticals’ LCDs. ZHP valsartan API manufactured for Teva contained similarly high levels of NDEA (up to 770 ng).

254. ZHP’s losartan and irbesartan (sold through Sandoz, Inc. and Prinston Pharmaceutical d/b/a Solco Healthcare US LLC, respectively) were also recalled for containing nitrosamine levels which rose above the FDA’s acceptable limit.

¹¹² To be clear, ZHP’s valsartan products should not contain any NDMA.

¹¹³ <https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-safety-and-availability/laboratory-analysis-valsartan-products>; see also <https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-safety-and-availability/fda-updates-and-press-announcements-angiotensin-ii-receptor-blocker-arb-recalls-valsartan-losartan> (last accessed June 5, 2019).

¹¹⁴ *Id.*

¹¹⁵ To be clear, Torrent Pharmaceuticals’ and Teva’s valsartan products should not contain any NDEA.

255. By the time ZHP and its associated Defendants announced limited recalls of losartan and irbesartan, ZHP had already been placed on import alert.

256. Plaintiffs allege upon information and belief that more than one single lot of losartan and one lot of irbesartan was contaminated with nitrosamines, and yet to date, more than a year after the announcement of these initial recalls, ZHP, Sandoz, and Prinston have taken no additional action to release testing results or recall additional product.

ii. Hetero's Inadequate Manufacturing Processes

257. Defendant Hetero maintains six API manufacturing facilities in India, which have been approved by the FDA to produce active ingredients for drugs being sold and marketed in the United States.

258. Hetero has a history of deviations from FDA's cGMP standards.

259. In December of 2016, during an inspection of an oral solid dose drug product manufacturing facility, the FDA observed, through closed circuit TV surveillance, that Hetero Quality Assurance technicians and "other individuals" were recorded destroying and altering records pertaining to commercial batch manufacturing immediately before the FDA's onsite regulatory inspection. According to a scathing letter, the FDA noted that the following occurred:

- a. Hetero employees brought in a document shredder into the "DOCUMENTS STORAGE AREA" four days prior to the FDA inspection;
- b. The FDA observed extensive shredding of what appeared to be "controlled documents" as well as "extensive signing of documents" by Quality Assurance technicians. The FDA noted that the documents were of a color consistent with

- batch packaging records and batch manufacturing record. Hetero failed to maintain documentation of what had been shredded;
- c. One day prior to the FDA inspection a Hetero contract employee in the Quality Assurance division removed documents from the shredder and placed them in his pocket; and
 - d. At 1:13 am the morning the FDA inspectors were set to arrive at Hetero for their regulatory inspections, individuals were seen shredding documents.

260.In addition to the documented destruction of these manufacturing records, the FDA further observed that production and control records were not prepared for each batch of drug product produced and did not include complete information relating to the production and control of each batch.

261.Additionally, data derived from Hetero's programmable logic controller for compression machines was inconsistent with batch records and validation reports that were submitted to the FDA in support of applications to manufacture and market drugs in the United States.

262.Hetero also failed to include findings of any investigations and follow-up that occurred as a result of investigations into complaints about their drugs.

263.During the December 2016 inspection, equipment at Hetero was found to have not been cleaned and maintained at appropriate intervals to "prevent contamination that would alter the safety, identity, strength, quality and purity" of Hetero drug products.

264.During the December 2016 visit, FDA inspectors found that "accuracy, sensitivity and reproducibility of test methods" were not established and documented.

265.In an August 15, 2017, warning letter, the FDA strongly recommended that Hetero engage "a consultant, qualified as set forth in 21 CFR 211.34" to assist Hetero Labs in meeting

cGMP requirements, but that, ultimately, “executive management remains responsible for fully resolving all deficiencies and ensuring ongoing cGMP compliance.”

266. In February of 2018, FDA investigators discovered other manufacturing flaws at an API Manufacturing facility.

267. For example, the FDA found that there was a “failure” by Hetero to “thoroughly review any unexplained discrepancy and failure of a batch or any of its components to meet any of its specifications,” whether or not the batch had been already distributed.

268. The FDA investigators further found during that February 2018 inspection that Hetero employees who were engaged in the processing, holding and testing of a drug product lacked the training and experience required to perform their assigned functions. Indeed, in a walk-through with FDA investigators, several quality-control personnel could not explain their assigned functions and processes after “repeated opportunities” to do so.

269. Additionally, FDA investigators concluded that there was “no assurance” that equipment used in API production was being maintained and/or kept under proper conditions for manufacturing operations “to prevent the contamination of the products handled and/or processed in the equipment.” Likewise, equipment at the Hetero was found to have not been cleaned and maintained at appropriate intervals to “prevent contamination that would alter the safety, identity, strength, quality and purity” of Hetero’s drug products.

270. After the recalls of Hetero’s valsartan-containing drugs, FDA Laboratory Analysis testing would later reveal that valsartan 320mg API manufactured by Hetero contained NDMA levels in excess of the FDA’s interim limits¹¹⁶ of 96 ng/day or 0.3 ppm.¹¹⁷

¹¹⁶ To be clear, Hetero’s valsartan products should not contain any NDMA.

¹¹⁷ <https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-safety-and-availability/laboratory-analysis-valsartan-products>; see also <https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-safety-and-availability/fda-updates-and-press-announcements-angiotensin-ii-receptor-blocker-arb-recalls-valsartan-losartan>.

271. Subsequently, five different finished dose manufacturers issues recalls of LCDs containing API manufactured from Hetero Labs. These recall notices stated that the LCDs were being recalled because they contained “unacceptable” levels of nitrosamines which exceeded the FDA’s set interim limits for NDMA, NDEA, and NMBA.¹¹⁸

VIII. WARRANTIES COMMON TO ALL MANUFACTURER DEFENDANTS

272. The FDA maintains a list of “Approved Drug Products with Therapeutic Equivalence Evaluations” commonly referred to as the Orange Book.¹¹⁹ The Orange Book is a public document; Defendants sought and received the inclusion of their products in the Orange Book upon approval of their ANDAs. In securing FDA approval to market generic LCDs in the United States as an Orange Book-listed drug, Defendants were required to demonstrate that their generic LCDs was bioequivalent to their RLDs.

273. Therapeutic equivalence for purposes of generic substitution is a continuing obligation on the part of the manufacturer. For example, according to the FDA’s Orange Book, therapeutic equivalence depends in part on the manufacturer’s continued compliance with cGMPs.

274. Each Defendant’s LCDs is accompanied by an FDA-approved label. By presenting consumers with an FDA-approved LCD label, Defendants, as generic manufacturers, made representations and express or implied warranties to consumers like Plaintiffs of the “sameness” of their products to the LCDs’ RLD, and that their products were consistent

¹¹⁸ <https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-safety-and-availability/fda-updates-and-press-announcements-angiotensin-ii-receptor-blocker-arb-recalls-valsartan-losartan>.

¹¹⁹ FDA, APPROVED DRUG PRODUCTS WITH THERAPEUTIC EQUIVALENCE EVALUATIONS (ORANGE BOOK) SHORT DESCRIPTION, at <https://www.fda.gov/drugs/informationondrugs/approveddrugs/approveddrugproductswiththerapeutic equivalenceevaluationsorangebook/default.htm> (last accessed June 5, 2019).

with the safety, quality, purity, identity, and strength characteristics reflected in the FDA-approved labels and/or were not adulterated and/or misbranded or misbranded.

275. By introducing their respective LCDs into the United States market as a therapeutic equivalent to their RLDs and with the FDA-approved label that is the same as that of the RLDs, Defendants represent and warrant to physicians and patients like Plaintiffs that their LCDs are in fact the same as and are therapeutically interchangeable with their RLDs.

276. In addition, each Defendant affirmatively misrepresented and warranted to physicians and patients like Plaintiffs through their websites, brochures, and other marketing or informational materials that their LCDs complied with cGMPs and did not contain (or were not likely to contain) any ingredients besides those identified on the products' FDA-approved labels.

277. The presence of nitrosamines in Defendants' LCDs: (1) renders Defendants' LCDs non-bioequivalent (*i.e.*, not the same) to their RLDs and thus non-therapeutically interchangeable with them, thus breaching Defendants' express warranties of sameness; (2) was the result of gross deviations from cGMPs rendering Defendants' LCDs non-therapeutically equivalent to their RLDs, thus breaching Defendants' express warranties of sameness; and (3) results in Defendants' LCDs containing an ingredient that is not also contained in their RLDs, also breaching Defendants' express warranty of sameness (and express warranty that the products contained the ingredients listed on each Defendant's FDA-approved label). Each Defendant willfully, recklessly, or negligently failed to ensure their LCDs' labels and other advertising or marketing statements accurately conveyed information about their products.

278. At all relevant times, Defendants have also impliedly warranted that their LCDs were merchantable and fit for their ordinary purposes.

279.Naturally, due to its status as a probable human carcinogen as listed by both the IARC and the U.S. EPA, NDMA, NDEA, NMBA, and other nitrosamines are not FDA-approved ingredients in LCDs. The presence of NDMA and other similar nitrosamines or impurities in Defendants' LCDs means that Defendants violated implied warranties to Plaintiffs and their physicians. The presence of NDMA, NDEA, or NMBA in Defendants' LCDs results in Defendants' LCDs being non-merchantable and not fit for its ordinary purposes (i.e., as a therapeutically interchangeable generic version of their RLDs), breaching Defendants' implied warranty of merchantability and/or fitness for ordinary purposes.

280.For these and other reasons, Defendants' LCDs are therefore adulterated, misbranded, and/or unapproved, and it was illegal for Defendants' to have introduced such LCDs in the United States. *See* 21 U.S.C. §§ 331(a), 351(a)(2)(B), 331(g).

281.Reasonable alternative designs to these contaminated LCDs were available, and Defendants should and could have manufactured actual generic losartan. This is especially so given that alternative, actual LCDs or competing medications with the same approved indications were available from other manufacturers.

C. Hetero Defendants' Warranties

282.In touting itself, Hetero claims that it has:

"over 36 advanced manufacturing facilities strategically located across the world – including India, USA, China, Russia, Egypt, Mexico and Indonesia. Approved by stringent global regulatory authorities, Hetero facilities have integrated quality systems and processes to ensure adherence to cGMP (current Good Manufacturing practices). They are also vertically integrated and can be utilised for large-scale production of APIs, formulations in various dosage forms rapidly. We make continuous investments in upgradation of manufacturing facilities with special emphasis on deploying advanced machinery and adopting latest technologies to comply with 21 CFR. Besides enabling us consistently produce high quality medicines at an

affordable cost, it also helps us in passing through regulatory audits with relative ease. It is these advantages that make us the partner of choice for major global pharmaceutical companies.”¹²⁰

283.Indeed, Hetero further describes itself as:

“a research-driven pharmaceutical company, is committed to the development, manufacturing and marketing of active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs), intermediates and finished dosages. Today, Hetero is recognized as a world leader in process chemistry, API manufacturing, formulation development, manufacturing and commercialization. Hetero has around 18 state-of-the-art manufacturing facilities, which are cGMP compliant and have been approved by various Ministries of Health and regulatory authorities like US FDA, WHO, MCC - South Africa, MHRA-UK, TGA – Australia, PMDA – Japan, KFDA (Korea) among others. The company has a rich manufacturing product portfolio of over 200 products across a wide range of therapeutic categories. Hetero has a strong global presence in over 120 countries and has been offering API’s and generic formulations to partners across the globe. Hetero, a privately-owned company, is recognized as one of the top 10 companies in the Indian pharmaceutical industry with an annual turnover of US\$ 1.2 billion. With a dedication and support of its 15,000 employees, Hetero continues its commitment to manufacture high-quality drugs and save millions of lives across the world.”¹²¹

284. Specifically with respect to its manufacturing of API, Hetero purports to be:

“proficient in achieving regulatory approvals worldwide of both APIs and formulations. With an integrated quality system to ensure adherence to cGMP practices, Hetero is committed to quality and its manufacturing facilities are approved by global regulatory agencies. In addition, Hetero continues to invest in its state-of-the-art manufacturing facilities and capabilities to ensure that it is able to provide the highest level of quality standards in the pharmaceutical industry.”¹²²

285.Hetero likewise goes to great lengths in describing its products as the same as the brand

drug. It states that its generic drugs are:

¹²⁰ Hetero, MANUFACTURING CAPABILITIES, <https://www.heteroworld.com/manufacturing.php> (last accessed June 6, 2019).

¹²¹ Camber, OUR PARENT COMPANY: HETERO, <http://camberpharma.com/about-us/hetero> (last accessed June 6, 2019).

¹²² Camber, GLOBAL RESOURCES, <http://camberpharma.com/global-resources> (last accessed June 6, 2019).

“copies of brand-name drugs and are the same as those brand name drugs in dosage form, safety, strength, route of administration, quality, performance characteristics and intended use. Health care professionals and consumers can be assured that FDA approved generic drug products have met the same rigid standards as the innovator drug. All generic drugs approved by FDA have the same high quality, strength, purity and stability as brand-name drugs. And, the generic manufacturing, packaging, and testing sites must pass the same quality standards as those of brand name drugs. . . . Generic drugs look different because certain inactive ingredients, such as colors and flavorings, may be different. These ingredients do not affect the performance, safety or effectiveness of the generic drug. They look different because trademark laws in the U.S. do not allow a generic drug to look exactly like other drugs already on the market. . . . To find out if there is a generic equivalent for your brand-name drug, visit FDA.gov to view a catalog of FDA-approved drug products, as well as drug labeling. Since there is a lag time after generic products are approved and they appear in the "Orange Book", you should also consult the most recent monthly approvals for "First Generics" at FDA.gov.”¹²³

286.Camber compares its losartan to Cozaar on its website’s product catalog.¹²⁴

D. Torrent Defendants’ Warranties

287.Torrent Pharmaceutical’s website states that they, “strongly believe in providing quality medicines at affordable price to the patients. In this quest, primarily, we have inclined ourselves towards safeguarding both the qualitative and quantitative aspects with the help of our robust manufacturing technologies and manufacturing facilities.”¹²⁵

E. Vivimed Labs’s Warranties

288.On its website, Vivimed states, “Our chemistry touches lives. . . . Vivimed provides high performance products of quality and value to improve the lives of our clients’ consumers.”

¹²³ Camber, ABOUT GENERICS, <http://camberpharma.com/generics> (last accessed June 6, 2019)

¹²⁴ Camber, PRODUCT, <https://camberpharma.com/products?s=losartan> (last accessed July 16, 2020).

¹²⁵ Torrent Pharmaceuticals, <http://www.torrentpharma.com/Index.php/site/info/manufacturing> (last accessed June 5, 2019).

289. Vivimed's website further states, "Within 25 years of our inception, we have established, 12 manufacturing facilities, 5 R&D centers (3 domestic and 2 overseas) and global support offices in India, China, Europe and USA. Our focus on quality and compliance reflects in everything we do – 4 of our manufacturing facilities are US- FDA approved and we have also gained PIC/S GMP approval for the supply of finished pharmaceutical formulations."¹²⁶

F. Macleods Defendants' Warranties

290. On its website, Macleods states, "Macleods has enjoyed rapid growth in the recent years, growing at an average growth rate of over 22% for the past 5 years."¹²⁷

291. The website further states, "Macleods with its experience spanning more than two decades has emerged as a force to reckon with in global pharmaceutical market With expertise in range of formulations ranging from tablets to sterile dosage form and from inhalation to novel drug delivery system, Macleods is currently ranked 10th (on mat basis source IMS) in Indian Pharmaceutical Industry and is recognized as one of the fastest growing pharmaceutical company in India. Pioneering efforts of Macleods in providing medications for both chronic and acute therapy, with world- class state-of-the-art manufacturing facilities approved by various regulatory authorities of many countries and well equipped R&D, analytical and bioequivalence center audited by various regulatory authorities makes Macleods truly a global pharmaceutical company."

G. Teva Defendants' Warranties

¹²⁶ <https://www.vivimedlabs.com/about-us/>.

¹²⁷ <https://www.macleodspharma.com/>.

292.Teva has a “Generics FAQs” on its website.¹²⁸ In response to the question “Are generic drugs safe?” Teva states the following:

A generic drug is bioequivalent to the original innovative drug and meets the same quality standards. The active ingredient, the content, the dosage form and the usage of a generic drug are similar to those of an innovative drug. Generic drugs are essentially the same as the original drug, but are offered at a lower price.

293.In response to the question “How do you ensure generic drug safety, having tried it in only a limited number of patients?” Teva states the following:

The generic product's active pharmaceutical ingredient (API) is identical to that of the innovative drug, its purity profile is similar and it is found to be bioequivalent; therefore its safety and efficacy are also comparable.

294.Similarly, under the webpage titled “Uncompromising Quality,” Teva states that it knows that its products affect patient health. Teva further states that it “guarantee[s] the quality of our products” with through Teva’s “impeccable adherence to ... [cGMPs].”

295.Teva’s website states that “Our state-of-the-art manufacturing facilities feature the most advanced testing equipment to guarantee the quality of our products. Equipment is tested and certified, and every manufacturing process is validated. All supplier procedures are strictly supervised to ensure that only the highest grade materials are used in our products.”¹²⁹

296.According to Teva, “[o]ur manufacturing network is continuously optimized so that our customers can have full confidence in our supply chain. This is enabled by high-volume, technologically-advanced distribution facilities. These facilities allow us to deliver new products swiftly and reliably. We continually review our capabilities and capacity. This

¹²⁸ Teva, PRODUCTS, at http://www.tevapharm.com/our_products/generic_qa/ (last accessed June 5, 2019).

¹²⁹ Teva, Company PROFILE: UNCOMPROMISING QUALITY, https://www.tevapharm.com/about/profile/quality_assurance/ (last accessed June 5, 2019).

ensures that we can consistently deliver best-in-class products. Our customers know that their end-consumers are receiving high-quality healthcare and wellness pharmaceuticals.”¹³⁰

297. In a May 16, 2018 catalog of “all Teva and Actavis products,” Teva, Actavis, Teva USA, Arrow, and Actavis Pharma all stated that their LCDs were “bioequivalent” to their RLDs.

298. Teva USA’s website states, “Teva’s commitment to quality is uncompromising and we manufacture according to the highest quality and compliance standards. This focus is evident at every stage of the development and production of our medicines. All of our manufacturing processes are validated and products are tested and certified, using state-of-the-art testing equipment throughout the manufacturing process designed to ensure adherence to the highest quality and compliance standards.”¹³¹

299. Teva USA’s Code of Conduct affirms, “To ensure we are in compliance and working in accordance with sound quality principles in our research laboratories, in our clinical trials, and in our manufacturing plants and distribution centers, we adhere to the systems and internal controls for ‘Good Operating Practices,’ or ‘GxP,’ including Good Laboratory Practices (GLP), Good Clinical Practices (GCP), Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) Good Pharmacovigilance Practices (GVP) and Good Distribution Practices (GDP).”¹³²

300. Teva USA maintains a Brand-to-Generic Medication Reference on its website.¹³³ Before its recall of LCDs, this Reference included LCDs and their RLD equivalents.

¹³⁰ *Id.*

¹³¹ Teva USA, ABOUT TEVA: QUALITY YOU CAN TRUST, <https://www.tevausa.com/About-Teva/article-pages/quality/> (last accessed June 5, 2019).

¹³² Teva USA, TEVA CODE OF CONDUCT, <https://www.tevausa.com/About-Teva/article-pages/Code-of-Conduct/> (last accessed June 5, 2019).

¹³³ Teva USA. PATIENTS: RESOURCES, <https://www.tevagenerics.com/patients/resources/> (last accessed June 5, 2019).

H. Sandoz's Warranties

301.Sandoz states on its website, “The Sandoz brand is a seal of quality, and healthcare professionals around the world trust it as a symbol of high-quality, affordable medications.”¹³⁴

302.On Sandoz’s webpage where it describes the losartan recall, the company reassures its customers, “*There are no quality or safety issues with the medicines for their intended use.*”

IX. WARRANTIES COMMON TO ALL RETAIL PHARMACY DEFENDANTS

303.By selling drugs in the stream of commerce, each retail pharmacy defendant warrants that the generic drugs for which they receive payments from consumers and TPPs are the same as existing brand-named drugs in active ingredient, dosage form, safety, strength, methods of administration, quality, and performance characteristics.

304.Each Retail Pharmacy Defendants also supplied package inserts to Plaintiffs, which warranted that the drugs Plaintiffs received contained only the active ingredients on the label.

305.Further, each retail pharmacy defendant is obligated under the Drug Supply Chain Security Act to quarantine and investigate potentially illegitimate (including adulterated and/or misbranded) drugs.

X. WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTOR DEFENDANTS' WARRANTIES

306.Each distributor defendant is obligated under the Drug Supply Chain Security Act to quarantine and investigate potentially illegitimate (including adulterated and/or misbranded) drugs.

¹³⁴ <https://www.sandoz.com/about-us/who-we-are>

307. Each Wholesale Distributor Defendants sold generic drugs as bioequivalents to the Brand Name drug.

XI. REPACKAGER AND RELABELER DEFENDANTS' WARRANTIES

308. By selling drugs in the stream of commerce and placing their own brand and label on the product, each repackager and relabeler defendant warrants that the generic drugs they sell are same as existing brand-named drugs in active ingredient, dosage form, safety, strength, methods of administration, quality, and performance characteristics.

309. Further, each repackager and relabeler defendant is obligated under the Drug Supply Chain Security Act to quarantine and investigate potentially illegitimate (including adulterated and/or misbranded) drugs.

XII. NEW REVELATIONS CONTINUE TO UNFOLD ABOUT OTHER MANUFACTURING PLANTS

310. The recalls of ARB drugs triggered a wave of investigations into the purity of drugs in the United States. Because of Defendants' and non-parties' ongoing fraud and deception, the full scope of Defendants' and non-parties' unlawful conduct is not yet known.

PLAINTIFFS' INJURIES

311. Plaintiffs were prescribed generic losartan during the time in which Defendants' LCDs were contaminated with NDMA, NDEA, NMBA, or other nitrosamines.

312. The LCDs ingested by Plaintiffs were designed, manufactured, marketed, sold, and/or distributed by the above-captioned defendants, though the drugs turned out not to be generic losartan, but instead adulterated, misbranded, unapproved, and unregulated, LCDs containing dangerous levels of nitrosamines.

313. As a result of Plaintiffs' ingestion of the LCDs, Plaintiffs developed and were diagnosed with cancer, which caused permanent and disabling injuries and/or death.

I. CAUSATION

314. Plaintiffs would not have consented to taking the LCDs at issue, had Plaintiffs known of or been fully and adequately informed by Defendants of the true increased risks and serious dangers of taking the drugs, which were rendered unreasonably dangerous by the presence of NDMA, NDEA, MNBA and/or other nitrosamines.

315. Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' physicians reasonably relied on Defendant's representations and omissions regarding the safety and efficacy of the LCDs.

316. Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' physicians did not know of the specific increased risks and serious dangers, and/or were misled by Defendants, who knew or should have known of the true risks and dangers, but consciously chose not to inform Plaintiffs or Plaintiffs' physicians of those risks and further chose to actively misrepresent those risks and dangers to the Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' physicians.

317. Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' physicians chose to take and prescribe the LCDs based on the risks and benefits disclosed to them by Defendants but would have made a difference choice, had the true risks and benefits been provided.

II. MANY PLAINTIFFS CONTINUED TO RECEIVE LCDs CONTAINING NITROSAMINES EVEN AFTER THE RECALLS BEGAN

318. During the course of the recalls of LCDs, FDA set interim limits for the amounts of certain nitrosamines, including NDEA, NDMA, NMBA, which could be present in LCDs before a recall would be necessary.

319. Notably, these interim limits were, by definition, higher than what FDA normally would have permitted.

320. Patients receiving recall notices and seeing information on the news were also advised not to stop taking their LCDs until they had been able to speak with their physicians and obtain new prescriptions.

321. In many instances, patients, such as Plaintiffs, spoke with their physicians and were switched to another brand of LCDs which were later also subsequently determined to contain high levels of nitrosamines and recalled.

322. Meanwhile, many Plaintiffs had already been diagnosed with cancer prior to the announcement of the recall but continued to take the nitrosamine-laden LCDs until recalls were announced.

323. For each of these Plaintiffs who continued to ingest LCDs containing dangerous levels of nitrosamines such as NDMA, NDEA, and NMBA, after being diagnosed with cancer, their condition were prolonged and worsened with each day that they continued to unknowingly expose themselves to more and more of these dangerous substances.

III. PLAINTIFFS' RESULTING DAMAGES AND INJURIES

324. Plaintiffs suffered serious personal injuries as a direct and proximate result of the Defendants' failure to provide adequate warnings, failure to design, manufacture, sell, or distribute a safe product, and failure to adhere to safe manufacturing processes.

325. As a direct and proximate result of these Defendants' wrongful conduct and the use of Defendants' defective medications, Plaintiffs suffered and will continue to suffer from severe injuries and damages, including but not limited to severe personal injuries, great emotional distress, and mental anguish.

326. As a result of use of contaminated losartan as designed, manufactured, promoted, sold and/or supplied by Defendants, and as a result of the negligence, callousness and the other wrongdoing and misconduct of the Defendants as described herein:

- a. Plaintiffs were injured and suffered injuries to Plaintiffs' body and mind, the exact nature of which are not completely known to date;
- b. Plaintiffs sustained economic losses, including loss of earnings and diminution of the loss of earning capacity, the exact amount of which is presently unknown;
- c. Plaintiffs incurred medical expenses and will be required to incur additional medical expenses in the future as a result of the injuries and damages Plaintiffs suffered;
- d. Plaintiffs are therefore entitled to damages in an amount to be proven at trial, together with interests thereon and costs.

IV. EQUITABLE TOLLING/ FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT

327. Plaintiffs had no reason until recently to suspect that their cancer was caused by Defendants' defective and unreasonably dangerous drug. Plaintiffs did not know and could not have known through the exercise of reasonable diligence that the use of contaminated LCDs caused Plaintiffs' injuries (or that Plaintiffs' LCDs were contaminated at all). For these reasons, Plaintiffs' Complaints were filed within the time period allowed by the applicable statutes of limitations.

328. Plaintiffs herein bring these actions within the applicable statutes of limitations. Specifically, Plaintiffs bring this action within the prescribed time limits following Plaintiffs' injuries and/or death and Plaintiffs' knowledge of the wrongful cause. Prior to such time, Plaintiffs did not know nor had reason to know of their injuries and/or the wrongful cause thereof.

329. Defendants' failure to document or follow up on the known defects of its products, and processes, and concealment of known defects, serious increased risks, dangers, and

complications, constitutes fraudulent concealment that equitably tolls any proffered statute of limitation that may otherwise bar the recovery sought by Plaintiffs herein.

330. Defendants named herein are estopped from relying on any statute of limitations defense because they continue to downplay and deny reports and studies questioning the safety of their LCDs, actively and intentionally concealed the defects, suppressed reports and adverse information, failed to satisfy FDA and other regulatory and legal requirements, and failed to disclose known dangerous defects and serious increased risks and complications to physicians and Plaintiffs.

331. Defendants performed the above acts, which were and are illegal, to encourage physicians and patients to prescribe and take LCDs in their contaminated and unreasonably dangerous forms.

332. At all relevant times, the Defendants were under a continuing duty to disclose the true character, quality, and nature of the increased risks and dangers associated with LCDs, particularly when the drugs ceased to be the same as its brand-name counterpart.

333. Defendants furthered their fraudulent concealment through acts and omissions, including misrepresenting known dangers and/or defects in LCDs, and a continued and systematic failure to disclose and/or cover-up such information from/to the Plaintiffs, Plaintiffs' physicians, and the public.

334. Defendants' acts and omissions, before, during and/or after the act causing Plaintiffs' injuries, prevented Plaintiffs and/or Plaintiffs' physicians from discovering the injury or causes thereof until recently.

335. Defendants' conduct, because it was purposely committed, was known or should have been known by them to be dangerous, heedless, reckless, and without regard to the consequences or the rights and safety of Plaintiffs and other patients.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

336. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein and further alleges as follows:

337. At all relevant times, the LCDs ingested by Plaintiffs were researched, developed, manufactured, marketed, promoted, packaged, labeled, advertised, sold, designed and/or distributed by Defendants.

338. Defendants negligently, carelessly, and/or recklessly manufactured, marketed, advertised, promoted, sold, packaged, labeled, designed and/or distributed the LCDs ingested by Plaintiffs as safe and effective treatment for Plaintiffs' underlying conditions.

339. Defendants knew, and/or had reason to know, that the LCDs ingested by Plaintiffs were defective, unreasonably dangerous, and not safe for the purposes and uses that these Defendants intended.

340. Defendants knew, and/or had reason to know, that the LCDs ingested by Plaintiffs were defective, unreasonably dangerous and not safe for human consumption, as they contained dangerously high levels of carcinogenic compounds, namely NDMA, NDEA, NMBA, and other nitrosamines.

I. REPRESENTATIONS

341. Defendants (in the roles described herein) designed, manufactured, labeled, marketed, packaged, distributed, and promoted the LCDs ingested by Plaintiffs for treatment of high blood pressure and other indications.

342. Defendants misrepresented, downplayed, and/or omitted the safety risks of the LCDs ingested by Plaintiffs to physicians and patients, including Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' physicians by failing to identify, test for, and disclose the presence of nitrosamines in their

products and by failing to disclose the side effects associated with ingesting these compounds at dangerously high levels.

343. Defendants failed to warn and/or alert physicians and patients, including Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' physicians, of the increased risks and significant dangers resulting from the FDA-unapproved use of the LCDs ingested by Plaintiffs, which contained carcinogenic compounds.

344. Defendants knew and/or should have known that their representations and suggestions to physicians that their LCDs were safe and effective for such uses, were materially false and misleading and that physicians and patients including Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' physicians, would rely on such representations.

345. Defendants failed to conduct proper testing relating to the unapproved drugs they manufactured, distributed, marketed, and sold to Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' physicians.

346. Defendants failed to seek FDA approval for the unapproved drugs they manufactured, distributed, marketed, and sold to Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' physicians.

347. Defendants failed to sufficiently conduct post-market surveillance for the unapproved drugs they manufactured, distributed, marketed, and sold to Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' physicians.

348. The ongoing scheme described herein could not have been perpetrated over a substantial period of time, as has occurred here, without knowledge and complicity of personnel at the highest level of Defendants, including the corporate officers.

349. Defendants knew and/or had reason to know of the likelihood of serious injuries caused by the use of the LCDs ingested by Plaintiff, but they concealed this information and did not warn Plaintiffs or Plaintiffs' physicians, preventing Plaintiff and Plaintiffs' physicians

from making informed choices in selecting other treatments or therapies and preventing Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' physicians from timely discovering Plaintiffs' injuries.

350. Defendants knew or should have known that the manufacturing processes employed to make the valsartan-containing drugs ingested by Plaintiffs were unreasonably dangerous, unsafe, unvalidated, and not properly studied or tested.

351. Defendants knew or should have known that it is the duty of all entities in the chain of manufacture and distribution to test its products to ensure they meet quality and safety standards. Yet, Defendants failed to do so.

352. Had Defendants performed adequate tests on the LCDs, these defendants would have discovered that these drugs were not safe for human consumption.

ADDITIONAL ALLEGATIONS RELATING TO PUNITIVE DAMAGES

353. The Manufacturer, Labeler, and Repackager Defendants are under an obligation to ensure that their drugs, which were supposed to be biological equivalents to their brand name counterparts, were exactly that.

354. The Manufacturer Defendants failed to conduct proper quality control on their manufacturing processes, such that the product they produced resulted in an entirely new and unapproved drug with undisclosed active ingredients, namely NDMA NDEA, NMBA, and/or other nitrosamines.

355. The non-Manufacturer Defendants failed to conduct proper due diligence on the drugs and the manufacturers, their processes, quality control, and facilities before purchasing, wholesaling, distributing, repackaging, relabeling, and selling the drugs.

356. Defendants further failed to conduct adequate testing of their product once it had been manufactured, distributed, and/or sold.

357. Defendants further failed to conduct adequate post-market surveillance.

358.NDMA, NDEA, NMBA, and other closely related nitrosamines have been known carcinogens for years.

359.Defendants failed to adequately test the product they were manufacturing, marketing, distributing, repackaging, and selling to doctors and patients, like Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' physicians. This inadequate testing went on for years, such that pills containing unreasonably dangerous and carcinogenic substances were distributed to millions of American consumers, as well as consumers throughout the world.

360.In marketing and selling these drugs, Defendants provided false and misleading labels to physicians and patients, including to Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' physicians, which failed to disclose that the drug being prescribed to and ingested by Plaintiffs was not losartan, but an entirely new, unapproved, misbranded, adulterated, and dangerous drug.

361.As a result of Defendants' failure to disclose the ingredients of these drugs, their failure to conduct proper testing, their failure to have adequate quality control measures in place, as well as other actions mentioned in this Complaint, Defendants made millions of dollars. This all occurred while Defendants were cutting manufacturing costs by reusing solvents in the manufacturing process.

362.As a result of Defendants' deliberate disregard for the safety of American consumers, including Plaintiff, Plaintiff, as well as many other Americans, developed cancer.

363.As a legal and proximate result of Defendants' misconduct, callous disregard, and omissions, as herein alleged, Plaintiffs sustained the injuries, damages, and losses set forth above.

364.Defendants' conduct and omissions, as set forth above, in allowing such an extremely dangerous products to be used by members of the general public, including Plaintiffs, constitutes fraud, malice, and oppression toward Plaintiffs and others.

365. Plaintiffs are therefore entitled to exemplary or punitive damages, which would serve to punish the Defendants, to deter wrongful conduct, to encourage safer products are made in the future, and to ensure Defendants adhere to safe manufacturing practices.

366. Plaintiff is therefore entitled to judgment against Defendants as hereinafter set forth.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

I. STRICT LIABILITY- MANUFACTURING DEFECT

367. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein and further alleges as follows:

368. At all times herein mentioned, Defendants designed, distributed, manufactured, sold, tested, and marketed the drugs ingested by Plaintiffs to patients and physicians.

369. At all relevant times, the medication ingested by Plaintiffs were expected to and did reach Plaintiffs without a substantial change in its condition as manufactured, distributed, and sold by Defendants.

370. At all relevant time, the medications ingested by Plaintiffs were contaminated with carcinogenic substances, which rendered the drugs both adulterated and misbranded.

371. At all relevant times, the medications ingested by Plaintiffs contained manufacturing defects, in that they differed from the approved design and specifications of the generic drug, losartan.

372. At all relevant times, the medications ingested by Plaintiffs further contained manufacturing defects, in that they were not bioequivalents to Cozaar and Hyzaar, thereby rendering these products unreasonably dangerous to patients such as Plaintiffs.

373. Defendants were required to manufacture a drug that conformed to FDA-approved specifications, such that the drugs manufactured were equal substitutes to their brand-name equivalent, Cozaar and Hyzaar, which did not contain nitrosamines. These drugs

were required to be biologically the “same as an already marketed brand name drug in dosage form, safety, strength, route of administration, quality, performance characteristics, and intended use.”¹³⁵

374. Defendants failed to meet the requirements mentioned in the paragraph above by utilizing a flawed and unlawful manufacturing process that was unvalidated and unsafe and by violating Current Good Manufacturing Practices.

375. Instead, Defendants manufactured a different drug, containing additional active and harmful ingredients.

376. At all relevant times, the medications ingested by Plaintiffs were used in a manner that was foreseeable and intended by Defendants.

377. As a direct and proximate result of these manufacturing defects, Plaintiffs sustained serious injuries of a personal and pecuniary nature.

II. STRICT LIABILITY- FAILURE TO WARN

378. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein and further alleges as follows:

379. Defendants had a duty to warn Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs’ physicians about the true risks and benefits of the LCDs ingested by Plaintiffs of which they knew, or in the exercise of ordinary care, should have known, at the time that the products left the Defendants’ control.

380. Specifically, these Defendants should have warned Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs’ physicians about the risks of ingesting NDMA, NDEA, NMBA, or other nitrosamines at levels

¹³⁵

<https://www.fda.gov/Drugs/ResourcesForYou/Consumers/QuestionsAnswers/ucm100100.htm>.

which exceeded thresholds deemed to be safe by state and federal governments throughout the United States and the rest of the world.

381. As detailed in this Complaint, these Defendants knew or should have known of many or all such risks and benefits, and yet failed to disclose them or simply misrepresented the risks and the benefits.

382. The Defendants did know, or should have known, that ingesting carcinogenic substances like NDMA, NDEA, NMBA, or other nitrosamines can cause cancer.

383. These Defendants breached their duty by failing to warn Plaintiffs and their physicians of the specific risks and benefits of using their drugs.

384. In breaching their duty to warn Plaintiffs, Defendants rendered their drugs misbranded.

385. Defendants, each of them, knew that the subject drugs would be prescribed by physicians like Plaintiffs' physicians and ingested by patients like Plaintiffs based upon information provided by Defendants relating to the safety and efficacy of the drugs.

386. The warnings and instructions accompanying the LCDs ingested by Plaintiffs failed to provide the level of information that an ordinarily prudent physician or consumer would expect when using the drugs in such a reasonably foreseeable manner.

387. Defendants either recklessly or intentionally minimized and/or downplayed the risks of serious side effects related to use of the LCDs ingested by Plaintiffs.

388. Further, because Defendants marketed an unapproved, misbranded, and adulterated drug, Defendants failed to supply an approved and/or accurate warning label to Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' physicians.

389. Plaintiffs and their physicians would not have prescribed and taken these LCDs had they known of the true safety risks related to their use.

390. As a direct and proximate result of one or more of the above-listed dangerous conditions, defects and negligence, Plaintiffs sustained serious injuries of a personal and pecuniary nature.

III. STRICT LIABILITY- DESIGN DEFECT

391. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein and further alleges as follows:

392. For the reasons described herein, the LCDs ingested by Plaintiffs were adulterated and unreasonably dangerous, as they contained carcinogenic active ingredients, namely NDMA, NDEA, NMBA, and/or other nitrosamines.

393. These drugs, as intended by these Defendants, reached Plaintiffs without a substantial change in the condition in which they were sold.

394. Defendants' drugs were defectively designed because the design was unsafe for the purposes intended by Defendants (ingestion for the treatment of high blood pressure or similar indications), in the manner promoted by such Defendants and/or in a manner reasonably foreseeable by Defendants.

395. The LCDs ingested by Plaintiffs, for the uses intended by these Defendants, failed to perform as safely as an ordinary consumer would expect when used in the manner intended and marketed by them. The risks of these drugs outweighed their benefits when used for the purposes and in the manner intended and foreseeable by these Defendants.

396. These drugs were designed in a way that caused consumers to suffer injuries including, but not limited to cancer.

397. These foreseeable risks of harm could have been reduced or avoided by adopting a reasonable alternative design, as originally approved by the FDA, such as a true

bioequivalent to Cozaar and Hyzaar. However, Defendants did not adopt a design that would have rendered these drugs reasonably safe.

398. Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' physicians prescribed and took these drugs in a manner intended and reasonably foreseeable by Defendants.

399. Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' physicians were not aware of the aforementioned defects at any time prior to the injuries caused by these drugs.

400. As a legal and proximate result of the aforementioned defects, Plaintiffs sustained the injuries and damages set forth herein.

IV. NEGLIGENCE

401. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein and further alleges as follows:

402. Defendants marketed these drugs to and for the benefit of Plaintiffs.

403. Defendants owed Plaintiffs, and Plaintiffs' physicians, duties to exercise reasonable or ordinary care under the circumstances in light of the generally recognized and prevailing scientific knowledge at the time the products were sold.

404. Through the conduct described in this Complaint, Defendants breached their duties to Plaintiffs and to Plaintiffs' physicians.

405. Specifically, Defendants manufactured, marketed, sold, packaged, labeled, and/or distributed misbranded and adulterated products to Plaintiffs and their physicians that they knew or should have known contained unacceptable and dangerous levels of nitrosamines.

406. Defendants further manufactured, marketed, sold, packaged, labeled, and/or distributed unapproved and unsafe drugs to Plaintiffs and their physicians.

407. Defendants knew, or should have known, that, due to their failure to use reasonable care, Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' physicians would use and did use their products to the detriment of Plaintiffs' health, safety and well-being.

408. As a legal and proximate result of Defendants' negligence, Plaintiffs sustained the injuries and damages set forth herein.

V. NEGLIGENCE PER SE

409. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein and further alleges as follows:

410. Defendants violated federal statutes and regulations, including but not limited to the statutes cited herein.

411. The LCDs ingested by Plaintiffs were designed, manufactured, sold, and distributed in violation of federal and state common law, as these drugs never received FDA approval before being marketed and sold to Plaintiffs' physician and Plaintiffs.

412. The LCDs ingested by Plaintiffs were adulterated and misbranded in that they were contaminated with unsafe levels of highly carcinogenic nitrosamines. These same actions which rendered the drugs adulterated and misbranded under federal law similarly rendered the drugs unsafe under applicable state tort laws, and violation of these safety standards constitutes negligence per se.

413. Defendants' actions, which constitute violations of the federal laws mentioned in this Complaint, simultaneously violated common law obligations. Plaintiff's state-law claims do not impose any additional requirements on Defendants, beyond what is already required under federal law.

414. Defendants had a duty to comply with the applicable regulations. Notwithstanding this duty, Defendants breached this duty by designing, manufacturing, labeling, distributing,

marketing, advertising, and promoting the unapproved and unreasonably dangerous LCDs to Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' physicians.

415. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' violations of one or more of these federal statutory and regulatory standards of care, Plaintiffs' physicians prescribed, and Plaintiff ingested these drugs, which were unreasonably dangerous.

416. Defendants failed to act as reasonably prudent drug designers, manufacturers, wholesalers, distributors, marketers, and sellers should.

417. Plaintiffs suffered, and will suffer in the future, injuries including, but not limited to physical injuries, pain, suffering, death, lost wages, disability, disfigurement, legal obligations for hospital, medical, nursing, rehabilitative, and other medical services and treatment. All of these damages are permanent.

418. Plaintiff is not seeking to enforce these federal provisions in this action. Likewise, Plaintiff is not suing merely because Defendants' conduct violates these provisions. Rather Plaintiff alleges that Defendants' conduct that violates these provisions also violates state laws, which do not impose any obligations beyond those already required under federal law.

419. Defendants' violations of the aforementioned federal statutes and regulations establish a prima facie case of negligence per se in tort under state common law.

420. Thus, for violation of federal law, including the CGMP and FDCA and regulations promulgated thereunder which results in an unreasonably dangerous product proximately causing injuries, there already exists a money damages remedy under state common law.

421. Defendants' violations of these federal statutes and regulations caused Plaintiffs' injuries.

422. Plaintiffs' injuries resulted from an occurrence that these laws and regulations were designed to prevent.

423. Plaintiffs are persons whom these statutes and regulations were meant to protect.

424. Defendants' violation of these statutes or regulations constitutes negligence per se.

VI. BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY

425. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein and further alleges as follows:

426. Defendants utilized false and deceptive product labels and other labeling, as well as advertising to promote, encourage, and urge the use, purchase, and utilization of these drugs by representing the quality and safety to health care professionals, Plaintiffs, and the public in such a way as to induce their purchase or use. Defendants expressly represented and warranted that these drugs were compliant with cGMPs and not adulterated or contaminated.

427. Through these representations, Defendants made express warranties that these valsartan-containing drugs would conform to the representations. More specifically, Defendants represented that these drugs, when ingested by Plaintiffs in the manner foreseen by Defendants, were safe and effective, that these drugs were safe and effective for use by individuals such as Plaintiffs, and/or that these drugs were safe and effective to treat their conditions given the risk profile Defendants disclosed in their labeling and through their representations to Plaintiffs and their physicians.

428. Defendants represented that their drugs were sold in accordance with their ANDAs, were FDA-approved (which required complying with applicable cGMPS) and that these drugs only contained the active ingredients disclosed on the label. These specific misrepresentations went beyond mere puffery as they were printed on the very product and in the product labeling.

429.The representations, as set forth above, contained or constituted affirmations of fact or promises made by the seller to the buyer which related to the goods and became part of the basis of the bargain creating an express warranty that the goods shall conform to the affirmations of fact or promises.

430.The drugs ingested by Plaintiffs did not conform to the representations made by Defendants, because these drugs were not safe for human ingestion in the manner intended by Defendants and contained active ingredients not disclosed in the product labeling.

431.At all relevant times, Plaintiffs took these drugs for the purpose and in the manner intended by Defendants.

432.Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' physicians, by the use of reasonable care, could not have discovered the breached warranty and realized its hidden increased risks and it unreasonable dangers.

433.Defendants breached their express warranties with respect to the drugs because they did not comply with cGMPs, were adulterated and contaminated, were not bioequivalent to branded LCDs, and could not lawfully be sold.

434.Defendants' breaches constitute violations of state common laws.

435.The breach of the warranty was a substantial factor in bringing about Plaintiffs' severe and debilitating injuries, economic loss, and other damages, including but not limited to, cancer, cost of medical care, rehabilitation, lost income, cancer, pain and suffering, and mental and emotional distress for which they are entitled to compensatory and equitable damages and declaratory relief in an amount to be proven at trial.

VII. BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTY

436. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein and further alleges as follows:

437. The LCDs were not reasonably fit for the ordinary purposes for which such goods are used and did not meet the expectations for the performance of the product when used in the customary, usual and reasonably foreseeable manner. Nor were these products minimally safe for their expected purpose.

438. At all relevant times, Plaintiffs used these products for the purpose and in the manner intended by Defendants.

439. The breach of the warranty was a substantial factor in bringing about Plaintiffs' injuries.

440. Defendants breached their implied warranty to Plaintiff in that Defendants' products were not of merchantable quality, safe and fit for their intended use, or adequately tested, in violation of state common law principles.

441. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' acts and omissions, Plaintiff ingested these unapproved and unreasonably dangerous losartan-containing drugs and suffered severe and debilitating injuries, economic loss, and other damages, including but not limited to, cancer, cost of medical care, rehabilitation, lost income, cancer, pain and suffering and great emotional and mental distress and anguish for which Plaintiffs are entitled to compensatory, special, and equitable damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

VIII. FRAUD

442. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein and further alleges as follows:

443.These Defendants had a confidential and special relationship with Plaintiffs and/or Plaintiffs' physicians due to (a) Defendants' vastly superior knowledge of the health and safety risks relating to their drugs; and (b) Defendants' sole and/or superior knowledge of their dangerous and irresponsible practices of improperly promoting these unapproved, carcinogenic drugs.

444.Upon information and belief, Defendants were aware that their drugs contained dangerous and carcinogenic compounds, namely NDMA, NDEA, NMBA and/or other nitrosamines.

445.Defendants had an affirmative duty to fully and adequately warn Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' physicians of the true health and safety risks associated with these drugs for the uses intended by these Defendants; namely, that these drugs contained unsafe levels of NDMA, NDEA, NMBA, and/or other nitrosamines.

446.Defendants also had a duty to disclose their dangerous and irresponsible practices of improperly designing, manufacturing, selling, marketing, and distributing drugs that did not have FDA approval and drugs which had not been sufficiently studied.

447.Independent of any special relationship of confidence or trust, Defendants had a duty not to conceal the risks associated with using their LCDs from Plaintiffs and/or Plaintiffs' physicians. Instead, under state common law, these Defendants had a duty to fully disclose such risks and dangers to Plaintiffs and/or Plaintiffs' physicians.

448.Defendants fraudulently and intentionally misrepresented and/or fraudulently concealed material and important health and safety product risk information from Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' physicians, as alleged in this Complaint.

449. Plaintiffs and/or Plaintiffs' physicians would not have decided to prescribe and ingest these drugs had they known of the true safety risks related to such use, all of which were known to Defendants.

450. Defendants knew that they were concealing and/or misrepresenting true information about the comparative risks and benefits of the losartan-containing drugs and the relative benefits and availability of alternate products, treatments and/or therapies.

451. Defendants knew that Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' physicians would regard the matters Defendants concealed and/or misrepresented to be important in determining the course of treatment for Plaintiff, including Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' physicians' decisions regarding whether to prescribe and ingest the LCDs for the purposes and in the manner intended by these Defendants.

452. Defendants intended to cause Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' physicians to rely on their concealment of information and/or misrepresentations about the safety risks related to these drugs to induce them to prescribe and ingest the drugs.

453. Plaintiffs and/or Plaintiffs' physicians were justified in relying, and did rely, on Defendants' concealment of information and/or misrepresentations about the safety risks related to the LCDs in deciding to prescribe and ingest these drugs.

454. As the direct, proximate and legal cause and result of the Defendants' fraudulent concealment and misrepresentations and suppression of material health and safety risks relating to these unapproved and unreasonably dangerous losartan-containing drugs and Defendants' dangerous and irresponsible marketing and promotion practices, Plaintiffs were injured and incurred damages, including but not limited to medical and hospital expenses, lost wages and lost earning capacity, physical and mental pain and suffering, and loss of the enjoyment of life.

IX. NEGLIGENCE MISREPRESENTATION

455. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein and further alleges as follows:

456. At all relevant times, Defendants were engaged in the business of manufacturing, marketing, distributing, and selling the LCDs for resale or use, and in fact did sell these drugs to Plaintiffs.

457. Specific defects in these products, as specified above in this Complaint, rendered them defective and unreasonably dangerous.

458. In the course of marketing these products, the Defendants made untrue representations of material facts and/or omitted material information to Plaintiffs, Plaintiffs' physicians, and the public at large.

459. Plaintiffs and/or Plaintiffs' physicians reasonably relied on such misrepresentations and/or omissions and were thereby induced to purchase these products.

460. Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' physicians would not have purchased and used these products had they known of the true safety risks related to such use.

461. Defendants were negligent in making these untrue misrepresentations and/or omitting material information because Defendants knew, or had reason to know, of the actual, unreasonable dangers and defects in their products.

462. Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' physicians were justified in relying, and did rely, on the misrepresentations and omissions about the safety risks related to Defendants' products.

463. As the direct, producing, proximate and legal result of the Defendants' misrepresentations, Plaintiffs suffered severe physical pain, medical and hospital expenses, lost wages, pain and suffering, and pecuniary loss.

464. Plaintiff is therefore entitled to damages in an amount to be proven at trial, together with interest thereon and costs.

X. BREACH OF CONSUMER PROTECTION STATUTES

465. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein and further alleges as follows:

466. Defendants engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, deceptive or fraudulent acts or practices in violation of the state consumer protection statutes listed below when they failed to adequately warn consumers and the medical community of the safety risks associated with the valsartan-containing drugs ingested by Plaintiffs and when they falsely marketed the drugs taken by Plaintiffs as generic versions and bio-equivalents of Cozaar.

467. As a direct result of Defendants' deceptive, unfair, unconscionable, and fraudulent conduct, Plaintiffs suffered and will continue to suffer personal injury, economic loss, pecuniary loss, loss of companionship and society, mental anguish and other compensable injuries.

468. There are no "party plaintiffs" to this Master Complaint. However, to the extent an individual by his or her attorney enters a pleading by way of adoption then it is alleged that Plaintiff is a resident of the state set forth in the pleading by way of adoption and wherever a given plaintiff resides, then that state's consumer protection law violation will be adopted by reference:

- a. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Ala. Code 1975 § 8-19-1, et seq.
- b. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Alaska Stat. §45.50.471.

- c. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§44-1521 et seq.
- d. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Ark. Code Ann. §§4-8-101 et seq.
- e. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Cal. Civ. Code §§1770 et seq. and Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 et seq.
- f. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices or has made false representations in violation of Colo. Rev. Stat. §§6-1-105 et seq.
- g. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. §§42-110a et seq.
- h. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Del. Code Ann. tit. 6 §§2511 et seq. and 2531 et seq.
- i. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices or has made false representations in violation of D.C. Code Ann. §§28-3901 et seq.
- j. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Florida Stat. Ann. §501.201.
- k. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Ga. Code Ann. §§10-1-372 and 10-1-420.
- l. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Haw. Rev. Stat. §§480-1 et seq.

- m. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Idaho Code §§48-601 et seq.
- n. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of 815 Ill. Comp. Stat. 505/1 et seq.
- o. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Ind. Code Ann. 24-5-0.5-3.
- p. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Iowa Code §714.16.
- q. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Kan. Stat. Ann. §§50-623 et seq.
- r. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. §367.170.
- s. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of LRA-RS 51:1401, et seq.
- t. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Me. Rev. Sta. Ann. tit. 5, §§205-A et seq.
- u. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Md. Code Ann., Com. Law §§13-301 et seq.
- v. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Mass. Ge. Laws ch. 93A, §§I et seq.
- w. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. §§445.901 et seq.

- x. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Minn. State. §325D.44(13) et seq. and Minn. Stat. §325F.67 621.
- y. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Miss. Code. Ann. § 75-24-1, et seq.
- z. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Mo. Ann. Stat. §§407.010 et seq.
- aa. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Mont. Code Aim. §§30-14-101 et seq.
- bb. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Neb. Rev. Stat. §§59-1601 et seq.
- cc. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§598.0903 et seq.
- dd. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§358-A:1 et seq.
- ee. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of N.J. Stat. Ann. §§56:8-1 et seq.
- ff. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of N.M. Stat. Ann. §§57-12-1 et seq.
- gg. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law §§349 et seq. and 350-e et seq.
- hh. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of N.C. Gen. Stat. §§75-1 et seq.

- ii. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of N.D. Cent. Code §§51-12-01 et seq. and 51- 15-01 et seq.
- jj. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§1345.01 et seq.
- kk. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices or have made false representation in violation of Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 15, §§751 et seq.
- ll. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Or. Rev. Stat. §§646.605 et seq.
- mm. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of 73 Pa. Cons. Stat. §§201-1 et seq.
- nn. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of R.I. Gen. Laws §§6-13.1-1 et seq.
- oo. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of S.C. Code Ann. §§39-5-10 et seq.
- pp. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of S.D. Codified Laws §§37-24-1 et seq.
- qq. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Tenn. Code Ann. §47-18-109(a)(l).
- rr. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Tex. Bus. & Com. Code Ann. §§17.41 et seq.
- ss. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Utah Code Ann. §§13-11-1 et seq.

- tt. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 9, §§2453 et seq.
- uu. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Va. Code Ann. §§59.1-196 et seq.
- vv. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Wash. Rev. Code Ann. §§19.86.010 et seq.
- ww. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of W.Va. Code 46A-6-101 et seq.
- xx. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Wis. Stat. Ann. §100.18.
- yy. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Wyo. Stat. Ann. §§40-12-101 et seq.

469. The actions and failure to act of Defendants, including the false and misleading representations and omissions of material facts regarding the safety and potential risks of valsartan-containing drugs and the above described course of fraudulent conduct and fraudulent concealment constitute acts, uses or employment by Defendants of unconscionable commercial practices, deception, fraud, false pretenses, misrepresentations, and the knowing concealment, suppression or omission of material facts with the intent that others rely upon such concealment, suppression or omission of material facts in connection with the sale of merchandise of Defendants in violation of the consumer protection statutes listed above.

470. Plaintiffs and their physicians relied upon Defendants' misrepresentations and omissions in determining whether to utilize and/or prescribe the LCDs.

471.By reason of the unlawful acts engaged in by Defendants, Plaintiffs have suffered ascertainable loss and damages.

472.As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiffs suffered and will continue to suffer personal injury, economic loss, pecuniary loss, loss of companionship and society, mental anguish and other compensable injuries.

473.By reason of the foregoing, Defendants are liable to Plaintiffs under applicable law for compensatory and punitive damages to the extent available, in amounts to be proven at trial, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

XI. WRONGFUL DEATH

474.Plaaintiffs repeat and incorporate by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein and further alleges as follows:

475.Decedent Plaintiffs died as a result of the Defendants' actions and the valsartan-containing drugs they designed, manufactured, labeled, marketed, packaged, distributed, and/or sold.

476.Decedents are survived by various family members, named and unnamed.

477.The representatives/administrators of Decedent Plaintiffs' estate bring this claim on behalf of the Decedent Plaintiffs' lawful heirs.

478.Defendants' wrongful conduct has proximately caused Decedent Plaintiffs' heirs to suffer the loss of Decedents' companionship, services, society, marital association, love, consortium and all other damages allowed under state statutes and laws.

479. Decedent Plaintiffs' estate representative¹³⁶ brings this claim on behalf of Decedent Plaintiffs' lawful heirs for these damages and for all pecuniary losses sustained by the heirs.

480. Decedent Plaintiffs' estate representative further pleads all wrongful death damages allowed by statute in the state or states in which the causes of action accrued.

481. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants are liable to the estates of Decedent Plaintiffs for compensatory and punitive damages, in amounts to be proven at trial, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

XII. SURVIVAL ACTION

482. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein and further alleges as follows:

483. As a direct and proximate result of the Defendants' wrongful conduct as outlined above, Decedent Plaintiffs suffered bodily injury and resulting pain and suffering, disability, disfigurement, mental anguish, loss of capacity of the enjoyment of life, expenses of hospitalization, medical and nursing care and treatment, and loss of earnings as well as loss of ability to earn money prior to Decedent Plaintiffs' death.

484. The representatives¹³⁷ of Decedent Plaintiffs' estates bring this claim on behalf of Decedent Plaintiffs' estates and Decedent Plaintiffs' beneficiaries for damages.

¹³⁶ The term "estate representative" herein shall mean whichever title is deemed appropriate under applicable state law, including but not limited to, executor, personal representative, trustee, next of kin, etc.

¹³⁷ The term "representative" herein shall mean whichever title is deemed appropriate under applicable state law, including but not limited to, executor, personal representative, trustee, next of kin, etc.

485. The representatives/administrators of Decedent Plaintiff's estate further plead all survival damages allowed by statute and law in the state or states in which the causes of action accrued.

486. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants are liable to the estates of Decedent Plaintiffs for compensatory and punitive damages, in amounts to be proven at trial, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

XIII. LOSS OF CONSORTIUM

487. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate by reference all other paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein and further alleges as follows:

488. At all relevant times stated herein, Plaintiffs' spouses (hereinafter referred to as "Spouse Plaintiffs") and/or family members (hereinafter referred to as "Family Member Plaintiffs") have suffered injuries and losses as a result of Plaintiffs' injuries.

489. For the reasons set forth herein, Spouse Plaintiffs and/or Family Member Plaintiffs have necessarily paid and have become liable to pay for medical aid, treatment and for medications, and will necessarily incur further expenses of a similar nature in the future as a proximate result of Defendants' misconduct.

490. For the reasons set forth herein, Spouse Plaintiffs and/or Family Member Plaintiffs have suffered and will continue to suffer the loss of their loved one's support, companionship, services, society, love and affection.

491. For all Spouse Plaintiffs, Plaintiffs allege his/her marital relationship has been impaired and depreciated, and the marital association between husband and wife has been altered.

492. Spouse Plaintiffs and/or Family Member Plaintiffs have suffered great emotional pain and mental anguish.

493. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' wrongful conduct, Spouse Plaintiffs and/or Family Member Plaintiffs have sustained and will continue to sustain severe physical injuries, severe emotional distress, economic losses, and other damages for which they are entitled to compensatory and equitable damages and declaratory relief in an amount to be proven at trial. Defendants are liable to Spouse Plaintiffs and/or Family Member Plaintiffs for all general, special and equitable relief to which Spouse Plaintiffs and/or Family Member Plaintiffs are entitled by law.

494. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants are liable to Spouse Plaintiffs and/or Family Member Plaintiffs for compensatory and punitive damages, in amounts to be proven at trial, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully pray for relief and demand judgment against Defendants, and each of them, individually, jointly and severally at trial and request compensatory damages, together with interest, cost of suit, attorneys' fees, and all such other relief as the Court deems just and proper as well as:

- A. Compensatory damages to Plaintiffs for past, present, and future damages, including, but not limited to, great pain and suffering and emotional distress and anguish, for severe and permanent personal injuries sustained by Plaintiff, health and medical care costs, together with interest and costs as provided by law;
- B. For general damages in a sum exceeding this Court's jurisdictional minimum;
- C. For specific damages according to proof;
- D. For all ascertainable economic and non-economic damages according to proof in a sum exceeding this Court's jurisdictional minimum;

- E. For restitution and disgorgement of profits;
- F. For punitive and exemplary damages according to proof;
- G. For pre-judgment interest and post-judgment interest as allowed by law;
- H. For reasonable attorneys' fees;
- I. The costs of these proceedings; and
- J. For such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

Dated: 12/18/2020

Respectfully Submitted,

/s/ Ruben Honik

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MDL Plaintiffs' Co-Lead Counsel